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A Sleeping Memory

BY E. PHILLIPS OPPENHEIM

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CHAPTER XIII.

Powers looked from the card to the young man in some perplexity. The latter's face seemed dimly familiar. He stood in the middle of the room, nervous, yet defiant, holding a silk hat in one hand and a pair of light yellow kid gloves in the other. His ready-made frock coat, inked at the seams, and shiny in places, had seen service. His boots were not all that they should have been.

"I am Sir Powers Fiske" Powers said. "I understand that you wish to see me, Mr.—Johnson!"

"Yes! I have come to know what you have done with her! You've got to tell me."

The sauveness of Mr. Johnson's manner, which, combined with his dulcet tones and ready address, had won him such speedy promotion to Bearmain's, had altogether deserted him on this occasion. He spoke in an odd, jerky tone, and his weak little mouth was for once firmly set. Powers, to whom as yet no light was vouchsafed, regarded the young man in genuine amazement.

"Have you come here to ask me riddles?" he answered curtly. "What have I done with whom?"

"It won't do!" he exclaimed. "You know what I mean. You spoke to her and Ada, and you took them to tea. They'd no right to go! I'll never forgive Ada for it. And you'd no right to ask them. They were flattered, I suppose, because you're what's called a gentleman. I hope to God you are one."

Powers remained for a moment speechless. He recognized the young man now as one of the little party at the theatre. The meaning of his confused words was suddenly clear. It was Eleanor for whom he was asking. But what had he to do with her? What was the meaning of his dishevelled appearance and disjointed words? Powers looked at him steadily.

"You are not mad, are you?" he asked quietly "You know what you are talking about, and whom you are talking to?"

"I am not mad, and I know quite well whom I am talking to," Johnson answered fiercely. "I'm talking to the man who spoke to two respectable girls in the street, and talked a lot of high-falutin' rot to Miss Surtoes—a lady, if there ever was one. You asked her to come to you! Ada understood what you meant, if she didn't. Where is she? You've got to tell me. I'm not going away until I know."

Powers walked to the sideboard, and opening a box of cigarettes, selected one and lit it. Then he drew up an easy chair and sat down. All the time he was thinking hard. This was a wholly unlooked-for annoyance.

"You are a little peremptory, my young friend," he said, "and not altogether coherent. Do I understand that you are related in any way to the young lady in question?"

"No, I am not related to her," Mr. Johnson answered. "I am her friend. I want an answer to my question. Where is she?"

Powers smiled faintly and settled himself down in his chair.

"You will forgive my resting," he said. "I am a little tired. Pray sit down yourself, if you care to. No? Just as you like, of course. Now, do you really expect me to answer your absurd question."

"You've got to," was the blunt response. "I'm not going to leave this room until you do. No more are you."

Powers frowned upon him.

"Do not be foolish, young man," he said sharply. "You will leave my room in a very few minutes whether you wish to or not, for my patience has limits. If it will expedite your peaceful departure, however, I have no objection to telling you that I know nothing whatever about the young lady of whom you are in search."

Mr. Johnson dropped his silk hat upon the floor, and doubled up the hand which still clutched his kid gloves. He was very white. He scarcely knew the sound of his own voice.

"It's a damned lie!" he said.

Powers turned slowly round in his chair. "What?"

"It's a damned lie! She came here! She'd nowhere else to go. She hadn't a friend in London, and Ada had turned against her something cruel!"

"You'd better go," he said. "You're not quite yourself."

Mr. Johnson planted his feet firmly upon the floor.

"If you want a scene," he said, "ring that bell. I tell you I won't go. If you throw me out, I'll sit upon the doorstep. You've got to tell me where she is."

Powers looked him over. A wonderful earnestness had transformed the young man. His acquired manners had fallen away. White and desperate as he was, there was something of the man about him. Powers answered him no longer superciliously.

"I can assure you," he said, "that I know nothing about the present whereabouts of this young lady. But supposing for a moment that I did. Where do you come in? What have you to do with her?"

The young man was dogged—pathetically in earnest.

"That's nothing to do with you. If you want to know—I was fond of her. Smile if you like. You think she wasn't my class. I don't care! I just want to know that she hasn't come to any harm—to help her if I can find her."

"I can assure you that you won't find her here," Powers said. "This is a bachelor establishment."

"She's been here! You know where she is!"

"If you'll excuse my bluntness," Powers said, "you're getting a shocking nuisance. If you won't go, I shall have to ring this bell, after all."

Something strange flashed into the young man's face. His hand fumbled in his coat-tail pocket.

"If you won't speak without, I shall make you. It is life or death to me. It may be the same for you."

Powers looked up. It was an old-fashioned weapon, but ugly enough. The shining barrel was pointed straight at his head, behind it the eyes of the little shopwalker were lit with red fire. A curious note of tragedy had suddenly crept in upon a scene which a moment before had savored of pathos. The young man's words were true enough. For the moment he controlled the powers of life or death.

"Put that thing away," Powers said sternly. "I will talk to you only so long as you behave like a reasonable being. You will gain nothing by trying to frighten me. Put it away at once!"

It was the tone of a conqueror and the weaker man went to the wall. Then Powers swung around in his chair and faced him.

"You must be out of your mind to come here and make such an ass of yourself. I know nothing whatever of Miss Surtoes. So far as I am concerned she does not exist. Is that sufficient for you?"

"No!"

Powers rose to his feet. The other fell back a little, but his hand crept into his pocket. Powers cursed himself inwardly for not having possessed himself of the pistol a moment since.

"We are at a deadlock," he remarked coolly. "I repeat that I know nothing whatever of Miss Surtoes. What more can you want? You have not the slightest evidence that she came here." He made this statement tentatively, but the young man's confirmed it.

"There was nowhere else for her to go," he said. "You have been going out with her. You can't deny that! Ada heard you pressing her to come to you. She had no friends and no money. You took advantage of her! You villain!"

Powers shrugged his shoulders.

"If it affords you any relief to call me names," he said, "pray go on. Only if you want to find Miss Surtoes, can't you see that you are wasting your time? She is not here. So far as my knowedge goes, such a person does not exist."

Mr. J nson was visiably affected and depressed. He remained for a moment without speech. Then he picked up his hat and made a movement towards the door.

"I suppose you must be speaking the truth," he said. "Ada was so sure she had come to you."

"If she does," Powers said, "I will certainly assist her in any possible way—if you like I will send you word. Your address, I suppose, is care of Messrs. Bermain's?"

"I don't know," Mr. Johnson admitted ruefully. "I've been off my head the last few days. I expect I'll get the sack. A letter there will find me, though."

"I will write if I hear anything," Powers promised.

Mr. Johnson was on his way to the door, and Powers had turned towards the bell. Suddenly an evil cry of triumph rang through the room. Powers looked around sharply. His visitor had snatched some dark object from the top of a small bookcase and was holding it out towards him. Powers recognized it at once. It was Eleanor's hat.

After that first shout — silence. The young man had turned very pale, but his undersized form seemed to swell with a new and threatening dignity. For a moment his eyes, weak, expressionless things as a rule, seemed lit with fire. There was a space of time, brief enough, but existent, during which he dominated the stronger man.

Then Powers shrugged his shoulders. He had hated the lie. Now that it was over he was more at his ease.

"Well?"

The monosyllable was like fuel to a hungry fire. The dignity of silence forsook the little shopwalker. The pistol was in his right hand again. He raved.

"You liar! Give her up to me. You hound! You thought she was just a shop-girl. You could amuse yourself! She ain't! She's a lady. If you've done her any harm, I'll shoot you though I swing for it. Oh, you damned coward, if you've done her any harm . . . . if she's believed all this deceiffful rot! Let me see her! Quick! Where is she?"

Powers had faced death coolly in more than one different form, but he had a profound disinclination to end his days in such ignoble fashion. To be shot by a little shopwalker mad with jealousy seemed to him ridiculous and humiliating. He edged towards the bell.

"Miss Surtoes is perfectly safe, and perfectly well able to take care of herself," he said. "If I answered your questions falsely you have only yourself to thank for it. You are meddling in what does not concern you in the least, and you are not in a fit state to discuss the matter reasonably."

Johnson was swaying upon his feet. His cheeks were deathly pale, his burning eyes seemed to be the only live things in his face. He was mumbling to himself, but he did not utter a single intelligible word. Powers drew a little breath of relief. He was beginning to think that the danger was over.

"Put that thing away," he ordered, pointing to the revolver which his visitor still grasped. "Listen! I am in a position to help Miss Surtoes, and you are not. I am not a libertine. Go away now, and I promise you, upon my word of honor, that Miss Surtoes will never come to any harm through me."

John raised his head.

"I cannot trust you," he said quickly. "You lied to me once. Besides, you are a gentleman—damn you!"

He raised his arm, and fired point-blank with no other warning. A vase just over Powers' head fell shattered to pieces. The room seemed full of smoke and the smell of gunpowder. The little shopwalker was dancing about like a mad thing.

"Say your prayers," he cried, "quick! I've five more barrels all loaded. 'In the midst of life we are in death.' Say it after me. We had it in the chapel last Sunday. 'In the midst of life—' Don't you want to pray?"

He fired again—more blindly this time, and the bullet buried itself in the wall several feet away. Powers took up a chair and hurled it with all his force at his assailant. It struck him on the chest and knocked him over. He fell in a heap, catching his temple on the edge of a bookcase. The blood streamed down his face. Nevertheless, he still held his pistol, and balanced it upon the legs of the chair. Powers could see his face, white, blood-stained, yet with an evil smile upon his lips.

"Say your prayers, you fool!" he cried. "I don't trust you. You've lied to me. She wouldn't look at me, wouldn't speak to me. I was dirt beneath her feet—and I loved her. No one else shall have her. You shan't! You beast! She was all right till you came. Now you're going to die."

At last the door was thrown open. A girl pushed aside the astonished servant who was hurrying into the room, and sprang to where the little shopwalker was crouching.

"Henry! Henry!" she cried. "Get up! Are you mad?"

She threw herself upon him, the weapon fell from his nerveless fingers. Then she flung her arms around his neck, sobbing.

"Henry," she cried, "what have you done? Oh, how could you be so wicked?"

Th eyoung man stared at her with dilated eyes. Then suddenly he gave a little gasp and fainted away. Powers recognized his preserver at once. It was the girl who had been Eleanor's companion in the Edgware Road, and at the theatre.

CHAPTER XIV.

Powers, having first carefully secured and locked away the still smoking revolver, bent over the prostrate man and applied a few of the ordinary restoratives. In a minute or two he opened his eyes and stared wildly about him.

"Shall I send for the police, sir?" Mason asked, in a low tone.

"Police, no!" Powers answered contemptuously. "The asylum would be the proprer place for him. Are you any relation?" he asked the girl.

She shook her head tearfully. She was crouching upon the floor by his side, and had taken his hand in hers.

"No, sir! I was engaged to him—until that night," she answered, with a little sob.

"What night?"

She fished out a pocket-handkerchief from the front of her jacket, and dabbed at her eyes.

"We all went to the theatre, Eleanor and I and a Mr. Chadwick and—him," she explained, looking downwards. "It was the evening we had tea with you. Eleanor was very quiet at first, but presently she began to talk to both of them, and you know how pretty she was, and elegant in her ways. Henry had never taken much notice of her before, though he'd heaps of opportunities, but that night he seemed to go right off his head. It was just as though she had betwitched them both, sir, for they neither of them took their eyes off her. She said such clever things, and she had such a beautiful color. Then Mr. Chadwick tried to kiss Eleanor going home, and when Henry knew it he rushed away after him, and they fought in the street, and Henry, though he was much smaller than Mr. Chadwick, he gave it him awful."

Powers looked with a trifle less contempt at the slowly reviving figure.

"But what made him come to me in this mad state?" he asked.

She dabbed her eyes again vigorously. They were already red and swollen.

"He's been like a creature unsettled in his mind ever since that evening," she answered, with a little catch in her throat. "All day he was hanging around her counter instead of attending to his work, and the more she sent him away the more he followed her about. I heard Mr. Bearmain speak sharply to him more than once, and as for Eleanor, she was so mad she wouldn't speak to him at all, but looked right over his head all the time. She came to me at night, and she was very white and her voice shook.

"'If you can't keep him away, Ada,' she said, 'I shall go mad.'

"I was a beast, but I had had a miserable day too, seeing him as I was engaged to rollowing another girl about, and him being spoken so sharply to. He'd always been so proud of his position at Bearmain's, but all of a sudden he seemed to go quite reckless, and to care nothing about it at all. I answered her sharply, and I said that it was partly her fault, which it wasn't at all. I don't think she forgave me for that, though I did my best to make up for it afterwards. Then the next evening she was at the theatre with you in a box. Some of our girls were there in the pit, and they didn't like it. Afterwards they made remarks to her; some of them are just as jealous and spiteful as cats, and the next thing we knew was that she had left without permission or anything. Henry seemed to go like a corpse when he heard about it. I knew he'd do something desperate."

"He did his best to murder me," Powers said dryly; "but for your arrival I do not know what would have happened."

Ada shivered.

"In his right mind," she declared, "he wouldn't hurt a fly."

Mr. Johnson sat up. He was rather a pitiable object, with the wound on his temple and his disarranged hair and dress .

"She is here, Ada," he whispered hoarsely. "I have seen her hat."

Ada looked at Powers with deep distrust.

"Well," she said, "if that's so we can't help it, Henry. She came of her own free will. We couldn't stop her, and there's no one can help her now."

Powers looked from one to the other with a faintly satirical smile upon his lips.

"You both seem to look upon me as a sort of Mephistopheles—or something pretty black in the way of libertines," he remarked. "Listen, both of you. Miss Surtoes is here, but she is dangerously ill. She is being properly taken care of, and as soon as she is well enough she is going to stay with my mother, Lady Fiske. As to what that young madman has got into his head—it is perfectly ridiculous."

"You hear that, Henry?" Ada exclaimed.

He staggered to his feet. "Yes, I hear," he said quietly.

"If I did my duty," Powers continued, "I should have you locked up, Mr. Johnson. However, for the sake of the young lady I do not wish to be severe, if you will promise not to molest me again, or to call here without permission, you can go."

"You hear, Henry," Ada said, passing her arm through his. "Promise, dear. After all it is no affair of ours, you know."

"I promise," Mr. Johnson declared, in an odd, stifled tone.

"One word more—to both of you," Powers said. "I think I may assume that you are well-wishers of Miss Surtoes. It is in your power to do her a great service or a great injury. When she has recovered from her illness she is going at once to Berkeley Square as my mother's guest. That should dispose at once of your suspicions. I am desirous of befriending Miss Surtoes but not if I am to be subject to this sort of thing. You understand me, I hope. Miss Surtoes has finished with her past life, and everything connected with it. She would not, I am sure, wish to be ungrateful, but she is suffering now from brain-fever, and I do not wish her ever to be reminded in any way of her life at Bearmain's or of anybody connected with it."

"I'm sure that I don't wish to intrude where I'm not wanted," she said. "So far as I am concerned, I have finished with Eleanor. I only hope for her sake that you are speaking the truth. If you are not, it is too late for either Mr. Johnson or I to help her."

"I have spoken the truth," Powers assured her, "and you are a young lady of common sense. Good evening."

They passed out together. Powers gave a little sigh of relief as the hall door closed behind them. He rang for Mason, and together they straightened the room.

"You will see that this absurd affair is not talked about," Powers said, when they had finished. "The young man is out of his mind, and quite irresponsible."

"Certainly, sir!"

There was a tap at the door. Nurse Endicott entered.

"I beg your pardon, sir," she said, "but there is a change in the patient."

Powers sprang up at once. His eyes questioned her eagerly.

"She has been asking questions, and she wanted to sit up in bed, sir," the nurse explained. "She is talking quite distinctly."

"What has she said?" Powers asked

"She wants to know where she is, sir."

"Anything else?"

The nurse coughed.

"She seems to have forgotten her own name, and where she came from, sir. She is a little confused just at first, perhaps."

Powers drew a quick little breath between his teeth. The nurse, who was watching him keenly, was amazed at the gleam of triumph which flashed in his steel-gray eyes.

"What did you tell her?" he asked.

"I remembered your orders, sir," the nurse answered. "I told her nothing except that she must keep quiet. I came at once for you."

"What she said was intelligible?" he asked.

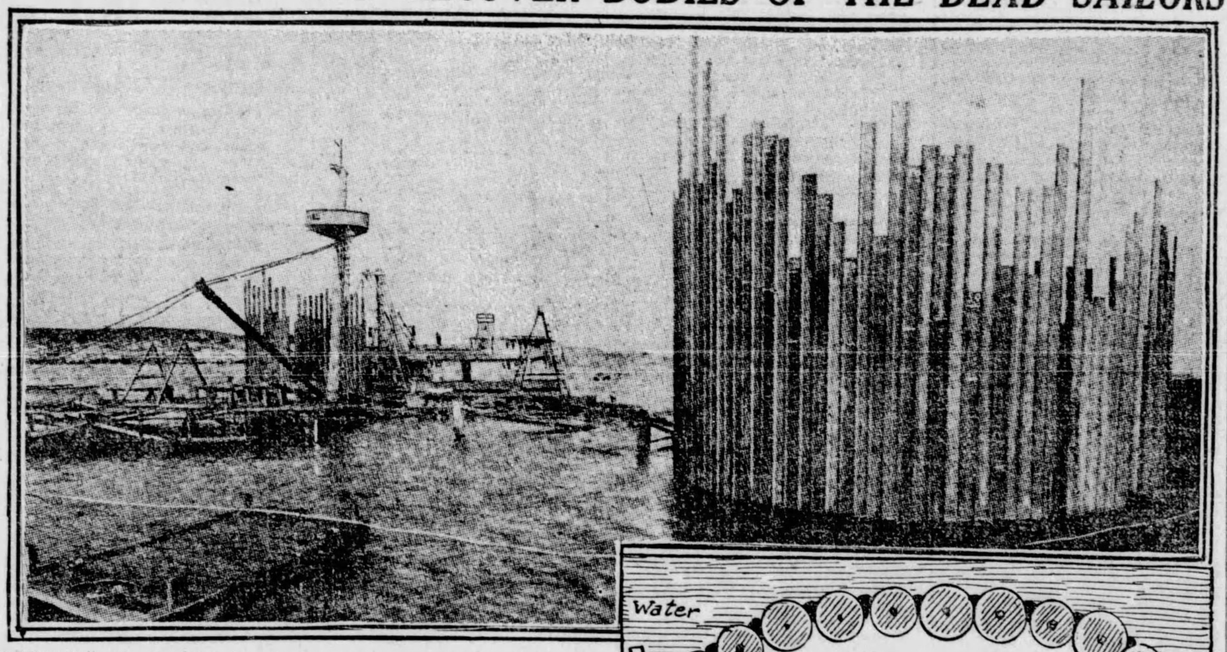
"Perfectly, sir. She spoke very nicely, and quite distinctly."

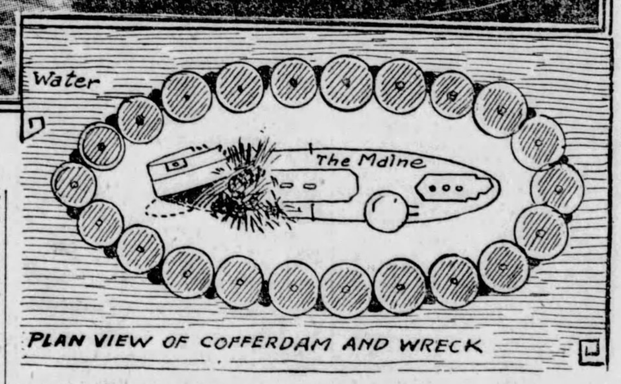
Powers went on his way.

"You have done very well, nurse," he said. "Leave me alone with the patient until I ring."

To be Continued.

COSTLY TASK TO RAISE BATTLESHIP MAINE IN HAVANA HARBOR AND RECOVER BODIES OF THE DEAD SAILORS





PLAN VIEW OF COFFERDAM AND WRECK

Building the wall of cofferdams around the wreck and showing the construction of one of the steel cylinders.

THE raising of the battleship Maine, sunk in Havana harbor 13 years ago February 15, is proving a much harder task than the expert engineers anticipated when their report was made to congress. It is also proving a much more expensive undertaking.

The money appropriated by congress, $300,000, has been exhausted and the cofferdam around the wreck is not yet half completed. Work began early last November, when the first shipment of steel piling arrived in Cuba. It did not proceed far before there were innumerable interruptions.

One huge cofferdam, circular in shape, is being constructed around the wreck of the ship. This is composed of many smaller cofferdams, also circular, and placed side by side so as to form the one large enclosure. When all are completed it is proposed to calk the connections and thus make it water-tight. An idea of what this will be like can easily be formed by those who have watched the work now in progress at the Cherry street bridge in Toledo.Here a single cofferdam is built and the water then pumped out to allow the construction of a new pier. In Havana harbor the small circular dams jointed together are necessary because of the outside pressure of water. one line of steel piling or fence around the shipwreck being entirely too frail to withstand this force. The accompanying illustration will show how this work is proceeding. Col. Black has reported to the chief of engineers on the progress of the work as follows:

"It had been the earnest hope and reasonable expectation of the board that the cofferdam would be entirely completed and unwatered by the end of February, but, due to exceptional causes and to the subsequent unavoidable delays, it now seems probable that, even if the money holds out, it will be physically impossible to complete this cofferdam ready for unwatering before some date in March.

Wrecking Plant Worth $500,000.

"As some indication of the work which the board is doing, it may be added that the plant which it has been found necessary to assemble in Havana harbor at the site of the wreck is worth, at a conservative estimate, not less than $500,000, and on Dec. 31, 1910, there were employed in connection with this work some 900 men. The task before the board is to place 3,200 steel piles, each 75 feet long, so accurately as to interlock and form a continuous enciente of cylinders 50 feet in diameter, connected by auxiliary arcs of similar piling."

With at least half of the piling still to sink and place, the board had but $55,000 left on Jan. 1 with which to work. To complete the task at least $350,000 will be needed. It will require $50,000 to complete cofferdam, $25,000 for unwatering (pumping out water around wreck) after dam is completed, removal of wreck, and restor ng site to original condition, $225,000; caring for remains, erection of mainmast in Arlington National cemetery (as provided in the bi l authorizing the work on Maine), $15,000; return of plant part to Cuba and remainder to the United States, general expenses, $35,000, making a total of $350,000.

Unless the $350,000 is appropriated immediatley or the authority given to draw on the general wrecking fund, work on the Maine will have to cease, as the $50,000 on hand December 21 is about exhausted. If work is stopped, heavy additional expense will be necessary through the caring for the expensive plant now being used in the work.

Each year since the explosion, at least since the close of the Spanish-American war, Americans have begged, importuned and threatened members of congress to remove the wreck of the ill-fated battleship, remove the bodies and give them a decent burial. Many patriotic organizations have petitioned three different presidents, secretaries of the navy and war, for the removal of the wreck and the placing of parts of it in various national cemeteries and other points of general interest.

It was not until the year 1910, 12 years after the explosion, that the pleadings were heard by congress. It was on May 9, 1910, that congress at last passed a bill which authorized the removal of the wreck and the recovery, if possible, of the remainder of the heroic crew.

The war department under the act immediately began work. President Taft approved of a plan submitted to him by a board of army engineers consisting of Col. William B. Black, Lieut. Col. Mason M. Patrick and Capt. Harley B. Ferguson, for the work of placing the wreck in such shape that the bodies could be recovered and an examination made of the hull to determine the real cause of the explosion.

The board of engineer officers went to the scene of the disaster, made soundings and other technical and expert examinations, with the result that the work necessary for a careful examination and opportunity to explore for remains is approximately one-half completed . At the time the bill was passed engineer officers gave it as their expert opinion that it could not be done under $500,000, and possibly it would take much more.

Many Memorials of Washington

THE capital of the richest and most rapidly advancing country in the world bears the name of Washington. It has made his birthday one of the few days which are legal holidays in the great majority of its states. The fastest growing state in the American republic, in rate per cent of gains is named after Washington.

His name is that of the highest mountain in New England, which is also the most noted peak east of the Rocky mountains. He has the highest monument in the world, not to speak of lesser numerous memorials of like nature.

Many parks in American cities bear the name of Washington. Not one college or university, but seven, in the United States, are named for Washington, either alone or in combination with some great countrymen, as "Washington and Lee" and "Washington and Jefferson."

Thirty states have the name of Washington in the list of their counties. There would be more if several of the original states had not formed and named their counties before Washington won his immortal fame and earned the place he holds in the honor and affection of his countrymen.

Numerous counties with other names have a town called Washington within their limits. In every section of the country the first President is honored by the great number of places which in some way bear his name.

All this is only a beginning. Uncounted schools and squares are named for Washington. His name is common in streets. It is used to make innumerable hotels, places of amusement, business concerns and pleasure boats attractive. Trade believes his name is an omen of favor, popularity and fortune.

In other countries the name of the great hero of American independence is more widely known and more honored than that of any other son of the new world. There is no civilized land where Washington is not counted one of the famous figures of universal history.

His portrait is known to great numbers of men and women in distant parts of the world. His story is told in many languages, as one of the most inspiring revelations of the possibilities of intellectual eminence and exalted character.

Books about Washington continue to multiply. They range from the heaviest and most painstaking historical records to the fiction which is written for the day and soon forgotten. He is still a favorite subject of essayists and poets.

Washington anecdotes are part of the stories that every child knows if fortune has dealt fairly with the first years of boyhood or girlhood. They are used as common property to point morals and furnish illustrations in the discussion of all manner of subjects, great and small.

This vogue of everything Washingtonian does not grow less with time. It is not crowded aside by later and more urgent interests. Smaller figures come and go on the stage of American life and public interest, but Washington remains secure in his high estate.

The educative and stimulating force of the immense prominence of the name of Washington cannot be calculated. Its range is vast. Its power for good is beyond reckoning. No one in America can fail to learn something of Washington. Multitudes of immigrants come from Europe already knowing him, more or less vaguely, as a leader of human freedom and a beacon light of hope and faith in the progress of mankind.

Every year the number of men and women who know Washington's story and revere his character is greater than it was the year before. Every anniversary of Washington's birthday is the most widely fruitful, it may well be believed, in significance and benefit to the world.

How the Birds Come Back

WHEN the first venturesome robins, bluebirds and song sparrows are seen and heard in the north, many persons are confident that there will be little more severe weather. They know that snow and freezing temperature must be expected, but they feel sure that intense cold and fierce blizzards are done with.

It is because the birds have come. A multitude of men and women believe that these little creatures, accustomed to migrate in spring and fall, know in some mysterious way what the weather is going to be. It is not supposed that the birds are conscious of any detailed forecast of the temperature, but it is thought that they are able to foreknow in a broad, general sense, the course the remainder of the winter will run.

Common as this belief is, the evidence to the contrary is overwhelming. The birds make too many mistakes. They too plainly follow the weather instead of foretelling it.

If the middle of winter, for example, is extraordinarily open and mild, for a fortnight or so, it is quite sure to bring some of the songsters up from the south. They are so influenced by late January or early February conditions that they take chances with the last half of February and with March.

Sometimes they pay a heavy penalty. There have been such seasons of excessive warmth in midwinter when many birds came as far as the lake region, only to be overwhelmed with snow and intense cold in March, if not in the last half of February.

But as a rule the birds are saved from such a fate by the dearth of food so early in the season that the danger of very severe winter weather is great. There are enough seeds left over the winter and enough early insects and worms astir, after a few days of warmth, to feed a small number of scouts of the bird hosts, but if they came by thousands they would fare ill at a time of the year when the temperature demands plenty of fuel for the furnace every warm-blooded creature must keep going in its own body.

The part the food supply plays, as the birds come north, is very interesting. The first of the spring songsters are always able to pick up a living on almost any food. Robins can get along on seeds if no fruit is available. They can eat insects or the eggs of insects if no angle worms are within reach. Song sparrows need only seeds from last year's weed crop to save them from starvation in a pinch.

But birds like the Baltimore oriole do not come until the fruit trees are blossoming and they can count on plenty of insects for their rations. The swallows, depending altogether upon insects that they catch on the wing, are very late comers. They would go hungry if they did not wait until their food was ready for them. They do not take chances on supplies that may lie in the regions where they make their summer home. They follow their quarry.

It is the belief of many ornithologists that the earliest of the returning songsters move northward in a way very different from the method of migration adopted by the myriads that follow these early spring or late winter explorers. The first of the returning birds are thought to move along by easy stages, testing the weather and the food stock as they journey along in leisurely fashion. In storms they are believed to stop or even retreat a little at times.

On the other hand, the bird hosts that follow are said by some high authorities to rush north without stopping for much food or rest, and undergoing exertions entirely out of harmony with the subsequent short flights and very limited range of movement, after they settle down for the summer. The first birds move as if they had to feel and watch the weather all the time. The later host sweep up to a land ready in all respects for their coming.

As for the wonders wrought every spring when millions of birds return to exactly the places they frequented the summer before, the way it is done is one of the marvels of nature which man has never been able to solve.

Fuller's Earth.

Consular and Trade Reports.

Fuller's earth is found in the English Jura, in the Belgian chalk formations, in Rosswein and Siebelehm in Saxony and along the Oder river in the province of Silesia.

Statistics giving the volume of the production in Germany are not available, but fuller's earth is extensively imported, especially from Florida and other parts of the United States. The volume of such import is, however, not separately given, it being included with "earths and raw materials not specifically mentioned," and is entered duty free. Its principal uses in Germany are to dissolve fats and oils used in soap and other industries, to scour and cleanse cloth, in the manufacture of colored paper and rugs, in the production of ultramarine and also in the manufacture of an article to clean out spots.

Botany Bay.

London Chronicle.

Sir Joseph Banks was the man who invented the once familiar phrase "Botany Bay." He was the botanist attached to the expedition of Captain Cook, the "Australian Columbus." Landing at this bay, close to the present city of Sydney, he found such an abundance of strange plants and flowers that he associated the word "botany" with it for all time. For a long time Botany Bay and Australia were synonymous in England. Sydney has spread out to the historic bay, and you can travel by tram car to "Botany." It was Sir Joseph Banks who made the kangaroo and other Australian animals known to science.

MARSAN

A ROMANCE OF THE MIDI

BY BURTON E. STEVENSON

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CHAPTER XVII.

A Ten Years' Vengeance.

I opened my eyes to find Fronsac looking down at me. For an instant I thought myself still at the cliff-foot, but a glance told me that I was in bed, in a room that, till then, I had never seen.

"You know me!" he cried. "You know me! Tell me, Marsan, you know me!"

"Of course I know you, Fronsac," I answered petulantly, and stopped, astonished at the effort the words cost me. "I have been ill!" I cried.

"Very ill," he said, "but you are past danger, now, thank God! There, think no more about it—you must sleep."

He had no need to command me for my brain seemed so numb it could not think. I remember perhaps a dozen such intervals of dim consciousness. Always there was Fronsac bending over me and sometimes I fancied there was another in the room who whisked away at the first sign of my awakening.

A third face, too, there was. At first I did not know it, but stared stupidly up at it—and then, at last, I recognized Briquet, the surgeon of M. le Duc. For a moment my blood ran cold to see him standing so, for I thought myself upon the rack. But a second glance dispelled my terror. His face had changed. Stern it still was, but no longer lined by hate, and the eyes were almost gentle. How different from the coals of fire that had glared at Roquefort! I was too weak to seek the clue to the change, which I marvelled at without in the least understanding.

But one morning it was different. I awoke strong, refreshed, my mind quite clear. It was like the dawn breaking over the hill-top, sweeping the valley clear of mist.

Fronsac brought me meat and drink, which I welcomed eagerly, for I was tortured with hunger. And as I ate I remembered it all again—the escape, the journey to the castle, the scene in the tent, with the priest's voice droning the service. Even yet I could not understand it—that a woman should break her word like that—and she had loved me—yes, I was quite sure that she had loved me. But of a sudden there had been dangled before her face the coronet of a duchesse—the wide lands and lofty castle of Roquefort—and she had seized the bait. Yet it had been offered her before and she had shrunk away. From month to month she had refused it, only to grasp it at this last desperate moment. I could not understand. Perhaps she had been merely playing with him; perhaps it was the sight of him lying helpless there that had moved her.

In any event, there was but one course for me. I must put her out of my heart. She was now on the mountain-top, I in the valley; she was Madame la Duchesse de Roquefort, I but Paul de Marsan, with no fortune but what my sword might win me. At the end I turned to Fronsac.

"Now, my friend," I said, pushing the food away, "you must tell me everything—everything that has happened since that night."

"Are you strong enough?" he questioned hesitating.

"Strong enough?" and I laughed, for the wine had put new life into me, "I shall be out of bed tomorrow. By the way, where am I?"

"You are in a room of the castle of Madame la Duchesse de Roquefort."

He saw the flush that leaped to my face and smiled.

"Does that surprise you. The morning after the wedding you were found roaming about the walls quite mad. The exertion of the night before had been too much for you, it seems, and your hands were in a horrible state. We, who were thinking only of ourselves, did not think of you. You should have heard Valerie! Well, Madame le Duchesse insisted that you be brought straight here, and here you have since remained."

"And you with me," I added gratefully. "It must have been a trying task. I can imagine your self-denial, my friend."

"Nonsense!" he interrupted hastily. "It were little to do for the man who saved my life—and more. Besides, it was not only I."

"Briquet," he said, "did more than I. He seems to have a great interest in you. He is a strange man."

I pondered over this for a time.

"I do not know," I said at last. "I fancy sometimes that we have met before, and yet I cannot be certain."

"But I have other news," and Fronsac looked at me, his face crimson with happiness. "About Valerie and myself."

I understood and held out my hand to him.

"Yes," he said, "M. le Comte has given his consent and we shall be married as soon as I can take you with me to Cadillac."

I pressed his hand with sincere warmth.

"Then, indeed, I must hasten to get well!" I cried. "To think that I should be keeping you apart!"

"You have not kept us apart," he protested. "It was you brought us together. Valerie warned me not to approach her until I could bring you with me. I swear I am almost jealous of you, Marsan! The troop has heard the story of the escape—you will see how they will welcome you! M. le Comte himself remained until he was certain you were out of danger. You have quite won his heart, my friend!"

I felt my lips trembling.

"And after that scar!" I murmured.

"Yes, after the scar! Think, I have seen him kissing the hand that inflicted it—for he has taken Madame

Doctors Advised Operation ---Decided to Try Great Kidney Remedy

I want to tell you in a few words what Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root did for me, believing that my testimony may do some other suffering person a great deal of good.

About six years ago I was dangerously ill, consulted three doctors, all of whom said I had kidney trouble. One of the doctors analyzed my urine and reported that I had gravel, and further said that in order to regain my health and life, an operation would be necessary. I did not want to be operated on, as I was afraid that I would not recover. Someone told me of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root and said it was a reliable medicine for kidney trouble, so I decided to try it and went to Mr. Rose, the druggist, at 303 Central Ave., Minneapolis, and bought a bottle, took it, noticed results and continued taking it until I was entirely cured.

Having been free from any kidney trouble for over six years, I consider that I am absolutely cured and know that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root has the credit.

I never fail to tell my friends about your remedy, as I believe it is the best of its kind. Your U & O Ointment is also very good. We are never without a jar in our house.

Yours very truly,
MRS. MARGARET E. ANDERSON,
Minneapolis, Minn.

State of Minnesota, County of Hennepin, ss.

Personally appeared before me this 23rd day of Sept., 1909, Mrs. Margaret E. Anderson of the City of Minneapolis of the State of Minnesota, who subscribed the above, and on oath says that the same is true in substance and in fact.

M. M. KERRIDGE,
Notary Public,
Commission expires March 26, 1914.

Letter to
Dr. Kilmer & Co.,
Binghamton, N. Y.

Prove What Swamp-Root Will Do For You

Send to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle. It will convince anyone. You will also receive a booklet of valuable information, telling all about the kidneys and bladder. When writing, be sure and mention the Toledo Weekly Blade. Regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles for sale at all drug stores.

la Duchesse to his heart also. Well, I am glad, for she has need of a protector."

He read in my eyes the question which I dared not ask.

"Roquefort died an hour after the wedding," he said. "Do you know, Marsan, I fancy we never did him justice. He had his merits. He proved a man at the last!"

Yes, he proved a man at the last! It is a man's part to win—and he had won!

"He died alone," continued Fronsac, "alone, but for his surgeon. Briquet came to the tent almost before the wedding was concluded, and insisted on remaining at his master's side. Madame la Duchesse thought her place, also, was there. Roquefort had dropped asleep, worn out by the excitement of the evening, and it seemed certain that he would sleep till morning. A couch was brought for her, and she lay down, leaving Briquet to watch the sipeper. Scarcely had she closed her eyes, when a loud cry startled her awake. Roquefort was sitting upright in the bed, the blood pouring from his mouth, staring in terror at Briquet, who was calmly wiping it away. Death caught him with that look still on his face—it was not good to see. There were some whispers that Briquet had interfered, but M. le Comte shut them off. He seemed to understand.

"So I fancy there is an end to the feud between Cadillac and Roquefort," he added, smiling. "The cousin from Valladolid has been sent about his business, swearing great oaths. Madame la Duchesse has already set about readjusting the rentals and rebuilding her peasants' huts. They idolize her! There is a woman! What a duchesse she makes!"

I could picture her to myself—she were worthy to mate with a prince, a king—to give a nation its rulers!

"You are weary," he said, seeing that I did not reply. "I have been running on without a thought of your condition! What a nurse I am! There, you must sleep," and without heeding my protests he gathered up the dishes and left the room, closing the door behind him.

But I could not sleep. My brain was full of what he had told me. I saw Madame la Duchesse de Roquefort moving like a queen among her vassals. There existed no longer Claire, the sweet, simple, ingenuous girl I had known, new to the world, fresh from the convent—there was now only the great lady. M. le Comte himself, great as he was, had been proud to bend his head and kiss her hand. Who was great enough, strong enough, bold enough, to aspire to her lips? Well, I would still love the girl—I would hold her locked in my heart—the great lady might go her way. And I thought of her as she had been on that last night of all—I felt again her warm, sweet body in my arms—I gazed again into her eyes and saw love there—I heard again her voice—"And mine for you! Every beat of it!" God! And a moment later she had fallen!

It was long before I slept, but tired nature asserted herself at last, and it was not until another morning dawned that she lifted her weights from off my eyes. This time it was Briquet I found at my bedside, and I noted again how his face had softened and grown human. He smiled as he saw my eyes on his.

"You are better," he said. "It is easy to see that. You will soon be quite well."

Again the voice—where had I heard it? I must penetrate this mystery.

"M. Briquet," I began, "my friend has told me how deeply I am indebted to your care, and I wish to thank you. But have we not met before?"

"I should not think you would forget it," he answered readily. "I was called to attend d'Aurilly—and you."

"Yes—I know," I said impatiently. "But before that?"

He hesitated a moment, then drew from his pocket a small book, tore out a strip of paper, and wrote upon it a rapid sentence.

"I am quite willing that you should know," he said. "In fact, I believed that you already knew," and he held the paper before my eyes.

"Monsieur," I read, "I have learned of your demeanor at the question, and am grateful, for I am he who brought the warning to Marsan."

There could be no mistaking the handwriting, and I looked at him amazed.

"It was you, then," I stammered—"you."

"Yes, I. Looking up at me from the rack, I thought you knew me."

"No," I said, still looking at him wonderingly. "I could not place you. I did not suspect——"

"That I could be a spy, a traitor?" and he laughed, with some of the old look back upon his face. "Let me tell you the story, Monsieur; perhaps you will no longer wonder. My father lived at Lembeye, and managed to save some money. He determined that I should have a career, and so sent me to Paris to become a student of medicine. That was ten years ago, and I came back to my home to find it desecrated. M. le Duc de Roquefort had ridden through the town at the head of his ruffians. As he passed our gate, he saw my sister standing there, a pretty girl of seventeen, fresh as the dawn, with brown eyes that were always laughing. Without checking his horse, he leaned down and swung her to the saddle before him."

He paused and passed his hand before his eyes, as though to blot out a vision.

"It was done in an instant," he went on at last. "My father could do nothing. He could only stand and watch her carried away, screaming, struggling, with those other devils looking on and laughing. It was then that I came home. I had been away for four years. No one knew me. I buried my old self and started to find my sister. I found her here at Marleon, Monsieur; you can guess in what condition! The child killed her—she was happy to die—and I buried them together. There was nothing left but my vengeance. I thought at first to kill him—but that was so poor a way! I gained entrance to his household, first as a man-at-arms, then as his physician. I won his confidence, only to betray it; he told me his plans and had them come to naught. Cadillac at first refused to trust me, but I told him my story, and I have served him well—how well you will never guess, Monsieur, nor in how many ways I tortured this monster—but for me, he would have had Mademoiselle de Brissac long ago And at the end I told him—he died looking at me."

He stopped. I could find nothing to say. I gazed at him, fascinated.

"Now it is over," he said. "Now there will be room in my life for other things than hate. I shall go back to Paris. I have waited here only to see you out of danger, M. de Marsan. You are out of danger now," and he held out his hand. "Adieu."

I took his hand in mine and pressed it. I could find no blame for him in my heart.

"Adieu, Monsieur," I said, "and again thanks for your kindness."

"I mean to devote my life to it," he said simply, "so much of my life as is left to me," and he was gone almost before the words were spoken.

I lay for long looking at the door, pondering on his story. What a vengeance! To play traitor to a man for long years—to seem his friend and yet to hate him—and then, at the end, to lay the treachery bare before him! I understand now, as M. le Comte had done, that look of terror in Roquefort's eyes, and found it in my heart to pity him.

CHAPTER XVIII.
Light.

The day passed without further incident. I took a turn about the room on Fronsac's arm and found that my strength was fast returning. I ate the food that he brought me, and lay staring at the ceiling till drowsiness overtook me. Yet, despite myself, I was not content. More than once I caught myself listening for I know not what—a light step in the corridor, the rustle of a dress, the sound of a voice—expecting the door to open and show Claire there. What a fool I was! What time had she for me? She was busy with the affairs of her duchy—a great lady!

Night came at last, and darkness, bringing sleep with it. Dawn found me strong, refreshed. I arose and walked about the room, and though by legs still trembled somewhat, I was certain that, once on horseback, I should be quite myself. I was determined to leave Marleon as soon as might be—a horror of the place possessed me.

Fronsac found me dressed, and I lost no time in announcing my wish to set out with him for Cadillac.

"But you are not strong enough," he urged. "Let us wait. There is no cause for haste."

"If Mademoiselle Valerie heard you say that!" I laughed. "I can see her awaiting you in that arbor by the river's edge."

"So it is for my sake!" he said.

"No, it is not for your sake, my friend," I am itching to leave this place. There is no quiet for me here."

He looked at me for a moment questioningly, but I did not meet his eyes. My secret must remain my own.

"Very well," he said quietly at last. "since you wish it, we will set out today. I will inform Madame la Duchesse. You will doubtless wish to thank her for her kindness."

"Yes," I assented thickly. "Yes."

It would try my strength to set eyes on her again—to speak to her. But I was a man, thank God! I could hide my heart!

Yet when at last we stood before her, I forgot my injured pride in the joy of seeing her—the calm brow, the dark eyes, the arching mouth, the white hand, and the swell of the arm lost in the lace above. What a woman! No longer the girl fresh from the convent—the fine lady! A duchesse—a queen:

"And so you are leaving us, M. de Marsan?" she asked at last.

Her voice brought me back to myself—she on the hill-top, I in the valley.

"Yes, I am leaving, Madame," I said. "I am quite well again, and my friend here is hungering for Cadillac and those that await him there."

Her face changed, and she sat gazing at me in silence for a moment. There was that in her eyes—but there! —why be, a second time, a fool?

"You do not seem well," she said. "Nor strong. Are you quite sure you can bear the journey?"

"Quite sure, Madame."

She made a little gesture of impatience.

"I have to thank you, Madame," I added, "for your kindness in receiving me here. It was very foolish of me to be ill."

"Very foolish," she agreed, looking at me again. "Very foolish. I do not think you realize how foolish. I had thought you a man of wit, M. de Marsan, but I find you very dense!"

I flushed at the words, but dared not look at her. I must go, or I should be upon my knees before her, a beggar for her slightest favor. I glanced at Fronsac, who stood with folded arms, frowning deeply.

"Adieu, then, Madame," I said.

She held out her hand to me. I knelt and kissed it, not daring to look up into her face; remembering, with a great rush of tenderness, the times I had already kissed it. I was aflame to snatch her to me, to assert my claim to her, to kiss her arms, her neck, her lips, to ask her if she had forgot that scene in the moonlight——

"M. de Fronsac," she was saying, "listen—I have a little story I wish you to hear. You, M. de Marsan, remain where you are. There was once a girl taken suddenly from a convent, where she had spent her whole life, and planted in the midst of a turbulent court. The ruler of the court looked on her with lustful eyes, yet had the honor to offer her his title. But she heard strange tales of him which frightened her, and at last she saw another, nearer her own age, who seemed to her the very rose of gallantry and courage. So she put away from her all thought of the other, and at last—one night—her lover claimed her. But the other lay dying. He was lord of wide lands and of a proud title. These, he said, he wanted her to have, even at this last moment, when their marriage must be one unconsummated. And as she knelt beside his bed, listening to him in patience, for she remembered he was dying, of a sudden the thought came to her—why not take these things for her lover? Oh, it would be a joy to give him place and power—more than her mere self! Why not give him these as ——"

She paused for a moment—her voice was trembling so. I could not look up—I dared not, lest my eyes be blinded.

"You will pardon me, M. de Fronsac, if I tell the story very badly," she said, with a little, unsteady laugh. "But it moves me greatly, for her lover did not understand. He fancied she desired place and wealth for herself, when it was alone for him. He did not comprehend the greatness of her love. He was stricken with fever—and as, night after night, she listened to him in his delirium, she knew that it was her fault—that she had driven him mad—and her heart grew cold with fear that he might not get well. But he did get well—he came to her to say good-by—he closed his eyes to all she had intended, to all she let him see. He wrapped himself about with his pride, which he fancied had been injured, and would not look at her. What thing you of such a man, M. de Fronsac?"

"I think him a fool!" said Fronsac savagely.

But I did not heed him. I was looking up into her eyes. And I read there the same story they had told me once before. There could be no mistaking!

"Claire!" I cried,—"Claire!"

And she, in her great love and strength, stooped and raised me to the seat beside her.

(The End.)

Next week The Blade will begin a story by Harold MacGrath, a writer who has more than once pleased our readers. "A Splendid Hazard' is the title of the next interesting tale Mr. MacGrath has to tell in these columns.

CHILDREN AFFECTED
By Mother's Food and Drink.

Many babies have been launched into life with constitutions weakened by disease taken in with their mothers' milk. Mothers cannot be too careful as to the food they use while nursing their babes.

The experience of a Kansas City mother is a case in point:

"I was a great coffee drinker from a child, and thought I could not do without it. But I found at last it was doing me harm. For years I had been troubled with dizziness, spots before my eyes and pain in my heart, to which was added, two years later, a chronic sour stomach.

"The baby was born 7 months ago, and almost from the beginning it, too, suffered from sour stomach. She was taking it from me!

"In my distress I consulted a friend of more experience and she told me to quit coffee, that coffee did not make good milk. I have since ascertained that it realy dries up the milk.

"So I quit coffee and tried tea and at last cocoa. But they did not agree with me. Then I turned to Postum with the happiest results. It proved to be the very thing I needed. It not only agreed perfectly with baby and myself, but it increased the flow of my milk.

"My husband then quit coffee and used Postum and quickly got well of the dyspepsia with which he had been troubled. I no longer suffer from the dizziness, blind spells, pain in my heart or sour stomach.

"Now we all drink Postum, from my husband to my seven months' old baby. It has proved to be the best hot drink we have ever used. We would not give up Postum for the best coffee we ever drank."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Get the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

"There's a reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

ROLLED GOLD BRIDGE **Gold Spectacles Free** ABSOLUTELY OF CHARGE.

I Mean What I Say

And I positively don't want you to send me a single solitary penny when you answer this announcement. Why? Because I am now introducing a new kind of Spectacle—my wonderful "Perfect Vision" Spectacles—the latest and most remarkable eyesight protectors and preservers the world has ever seen.

—These latest "Perfect Vision" Spectacles of mine will actually make a blind man see—of course, I don't mean one blind from birth, but blind on account of age.—

—These latest "Perfect Vision" Spectacles of mine will enable you to shoot the smallest bird off the tallest treetops, plough in the field and drive on the brightest, hottest, sunniest days without any danger of your getting cataracts, chronic sore eyes, or granulated lids.—

—These latest "Perfect Vision" Spectacles of mine will enable you to read the very finest print in your bible, and do the finest kind of embroidery and crocheting just as well as you ever did in your younger days, and at one and the same time they will also be protecting and preserving your eyes and be keeping them from getting weaker while doing it.—

And I therefore want you and every other spectacle-wearer in your county (all my old customers also) to get a handsome ROLLED GOLD pair of these very remarkable and latest "Perfect Vision" Spectacles of mine without a single solitary cent of cost; and as a favor—not an obligation, mind you—I will kindly ask you to

Just Do Me A Good Turn

by showing them around to your neighbors and friends and speak a good word for them whenever you have the opportunity.

If you want to do me this favor write me your name and address at once and I will immediately mail you my Free Home Eye Tester and latest ROLLED GOLD Spectacle offer. Address:—

DR. HAUX, Haux Building, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Note—The above is the Largest Mail Order Spectacle House in the World and Perfectly Reliable

A 60,000 RUBLE REAPING JOB

Russian Girls' School Built by Work in a Field of Oats.

Rosary Magazine.

M. Maxim Kolibaba, a provincial commissary of the Russian province of the Tauride, had for years attempted to found a girls' intermediate school at Kamrat, but the 60,000 rubles necessary for the building and foundation were not forthcoming. He complained of this to M. Tsanko, a local millionaire, who retorted that he did not believe in education, as what Russia wanted was good agricultural laborers, and sneered at M. Kolibaba as a type of educated good for nothing.

M. Kolibaba retorted that, despite his education, he could reap his own 23 acres of oats with a hand sickle and without help, and he undertook to do this in 28 days. The incredulous millionaire declared that if this were done he would subscribe the whole 60,000 rubles needed for the school.

M. Kolibaba thereupon set to work and, despite a temperature of 40 degrees Reaumur, reaped the whole 23 acres before the term expired. The millionaire fulfilled the terms of the bet, and paid over the 60,000 rubles for building the school.

M. Kolibaba, who lost 14 pounds during the operation, is now being bombarded by other localities which want schools and expect the commissary to get money for them by further reaping exploits.

American Flour in Canary Islands.

From Vice Consul Rose J. Hazeltine, Teneriffe.

Wheat flour is imported into the Canary Islands from the United States, France, Argentina, Italy and Germany. The total imports into Teneriffe during 1909 amounted to nearly 100,000 hundredweight, practically all of which was American flour shipped via England and sold to the local importers by English commission agents. The quantity imported from all other countries is inconsiderable. The cost price of the flour varies from $5.25 to $6.25 per bag of 265 to 269 pounds, c. i. f., Statistics show that 97 per cent of the flour used in the Canaray Islands comes from the United States. The imports into other ports of the islands are not available, but may be reckoned as showing proportionate percentages.

It would be highly advantageous in several respects if these shipments of flour could be made direct from New York, as it is now possible, instead of via England. The exporter, importer and consumer would be benefited financially by the elimination of the commission and forwarding agents' expenses and charges and by the reduced freight rates. Moreover, the transit period could be reduced from thirty to forty days to about fifteen days.

The predominant advantage of direct shipments would be the impetus given to imports in general into the Canary Islands from the United States. Importers would be enabled to combine shipments from the United States with the ultimate result that many manufactured articles now purchased in Europe would be bought from American manufacturers and exporters.

A Skyscraper Lighthouse.

New York's newest lighthouse, which stands guard over the Ambrose channel, has just been completed at Hampton Court, Staten Island. The lights are raised 225 feet above sea level and will be visible at sea as well as through the length of New York harbor, and even from the skyscrapers of Manhattan. A second order kerosene vapor light" will be installed to throw rear range rays on the newly dredged Ambrose channel, which forms an important cut across the harbor.

The lighthouse will be very conspicuous, both by day and night. It contains five balcony landings, reached by a flight of 115 spiral iron stairs. It is a model lighthouse in every respect. The living rooms are arranged to accommodate two families, and, as a special luxury, the government has provided a library to relieve the tedium of the watch. The lighthouse regulations call for inspection of the light at half-hour intervals throughout the night, and, to make assurance doubly sure, a time clock has been installed, which must be attended to like that of an ordinary factory.

Free to Suffering Women

I will mail Free a Combination Home Treatment to all writing me and who suffer in any way from Leucorrhoea, Painful or Irregular Menses, Displacements, Womb Trouble, Growths, Tumors, Ulcers, or any disease peculiar to our sex.

It cured me, and I feel it my duty to mail one Combination Treatment Free to every suffering sister. If you wish more you can get it for a few cents per week.

The Free Treatment I send has cured many and may cure you. Send now, this minute, you will not see this ad again. Address Mrs. M. Dickey, Knoxville, Tenn.

The Farmstead

QUESTIONS FOR ANSWER

The following questions are submitted to readers for answer. We do this in the hope of getting results of actual and successful experience, which will be the most valuable answer possible.

Last year I had nice, thrifty tomato plants, the ground was good and I pruned and staked them well. As soon as the blossoms came they wilted at the stem and dropped off. Can any Farmstead reader tell me the cause and give a remedy?—P., Cambridge, Ohio.

Would it help the cherry crop from trees growing in sandy soil to mulch them with hen droppings mixed with coal ashes, and how much may be used to each tree with safety?—A., Middleport, N. Y.

Will some Farmstead reader give me a remedy for worms in horses? I have tried a number of the so-called worm powders, but they have not accomplished anything.—M., Limon, Col.

I am a farmer's son, age 19. Will some reader of the Farmstead tell me how to trim a young orchard?—S., Rocky Gap, Va.

BURNING OUT STUMPS

To burn out stumps together with the roots, take a two-inch augur and bore from one to four holes—according to the size of the stump—about one foot deep, slanting downward. Put one-fourth of a pound of saltpetre in each hole; fill the hole with kerosene and then plug it. This should be done in the fall. The following spring pile roots and brush against the stump and fire them. A judicious use of dynamite will do the work quicker. It also pulverizes the soil beneath the stump and leaves it in good shape for a crop.—S., Horseheads, N. Y.

DEHORNING CALVES

H., Stratton, Neb.: To dehorn young calves, get a stick of caustic potash—which may be obtained at any drug store—clip the hair from the place where the button is starting to form. Wrap one end of the stick of potash in paper to protect the hand, dip the other end in water and moisten it slightly; rub one end of the potash over the skin under which the button is forming. If a scab which can easily be removed does not form within a few days, repeat the operation.—R., Conneaut, O.

REMOVING APPLE TREES

It is safe to remove apple trees set out one year ago as soon as the ground is free from frost. Lime will not hurt them, and manure will make them grow fast, but don't let it come in direct contact with the roots.—S., Horseheads, N. Y.

WOLF TEETH

Referring to wolf teeth in horses, my experience is that they will do no harm if let alone. This is also the opinion of the best veterinary surgeon in this section.—S., Horseheads, N. Y.

TO REMOVE AXLE GREASE

To remove axle grease, rub well with lard or some other soft grease and wash with soap water.

Kerosene oil will remove rust from a saw, but it will not restore its brightness.—S., Horseheads, N. Y.

INDOOR SEEDING

It is well in certain of the northern states to get an early start in the garden by starting the seed indoors, if one has not a hotbed. For this purpose shallow boxes filled with soil and called flats may be placed in the windows of a dwelling that face south, and plants started by seeding therein. When the seedlings appear the boxes should be turned every day to prevent the plants from drawing toward the light in one direction only. Flower seeds, as well as vegetable seeds, may be started this way. The seeding of flats may be commenced in March.

PRESERVING EGGS

The logical time to put eggs away is in March, April and May, when they are cheap. It is advisable to do it as early as possible, before the temperature is high. They must be unquestionably fresh. The ideal way is to drop them in the solution as soon as they are brought from the nest. When this cannot be done, one should secure them not more than three days after they are laid. Soiled eggs, cracked ones or those that have been washed, cannot be used.

Silicate of soda is a thick, syrupy liquid sold by the pound at drug stores. In 10-pound lots the price is usually 10 cents per pound for the best grade. Ten pounds will make enough solution to cover 50 dozen eggs, making the cost 2 cents per dozen. There are three grades of silicate of soda on the market. An inferior quality costs a trifle less than the best, but the saving may result in loss of eggs.

To prepare the solution, stir one part of silicate of soda into 16 parts of water that has been boiled, cooled and measured.—Harper's Bazar.

NEW PROCESS FOR REMOVING STUMPS

A new process of clearing logged-off land and making it ready for farming is described, with illustrations, in the March number of Popular Mechanics Magazine. Instead of dynamiting the heavy stumps to get them out of the ground, or of using donkey engines to loosen their grip on the soil, the plan is to turn them into charcoal in the ground, thus enriching the soil, cutting to a minimum the labor required to clear a tract of logged-over land, and reducing to perhaps $20 an acre the present almost prohibitive cost of from $70 to $150 for preparing the logged-off land for the farmer.

The process is being tested in western Washington. In one experiment, 125 stumps, some as large as three feet in diameter, were burned out in four days.

Michigan's Big Bean Crop.

Detroit Free Press.

When Michigan's bean crop of 1910 shall have been converted into the baked article and otherwise almost $20,000,000 will have been spent for the product of this state by the people of the world who indulge in this food.

Reports show that Michigan grew 6,150,000 bushels last year, easily outranking any other state in this specialty. The retail price of beans everywhere, excepting for the selected, hand-picked variety, all of which is added to carry you a little higher, is 10 cents a quart.

GOATS PROFITABLE AS MILK GIVERS

Facts relative to the keeping of goats for profit were obtained directly from owners; persons not merely supporting pets, but gaining either an abundance of rich milk and cream for their own use or else an entire living from the sale of these greatly desired commodities, writes Mrs. M. Z. Watrous, of Los Angeles, Cal.

Of course there are different kinds of goats, at various prices, and the first thing a beginner should determine is exactly or approximately how much he is willing to pay for an animal and how much he expects to make on his investment.

In this country milk is the foremost—in most cases the exclusive—consideration in the keeping of goats, and will be the only profit estimated in this article. Therefore the intending purchaser who wants to make money should not waste it on a large number of inferior animals, each of which gives only two or three quarts of milk a day, yet consumes, as a herd, more than one-third or one-fourth what the same number of first-class milchers would. Buy, if possible, from some one who imports goats. Remember one thing; no matter what may be said in praise of Angoras, they are not the goats for milk. Even the ordinary Mexican goat gives more milk than the Angora.

As importation is a tedious process—because the goats are held in quarantine for six months at New York—those who furnish the money for that purpose order only the best breeds, and they are the persons whose advice should be heeded. It will be economical to pay for instruction by letter from such if an interview be out of the question, as there is nothing like starting aright in a business.

Best Goats of All.

The Millanaise from the Pyrenees are the best goats of all. They can be bought in Switzerland for $5 to $10 apiece, but by the time New York is done with them we have to pay $145 for each one; but none furnish less than a gallon of milk a day, while some give six quarts or even two gallons. Then, too, this beauty presents its owner with four kids at a time instead of only one or two, as an ordinary goat does. Another thing the common variety, and even most of the Angoras, have an unpleasant odor; the very milk of the Mexican animal smells rather strong; but the high-breds of foreign extraction are never offensive. They are cleanly in every respect.

Prices run down from the high mark mentioned to as low as $10 or less per goat; but a new-born kid of the high class kind will bring $10; $40 for the quartet of one birth, as against $1 or $2 apiece for the twins of the Angora babies.

The Togganburg is a good goat, too, it supplies from six to eight quarts of milk a day. So is the Schwartzal a desirable breed, but still the Millanaise is considered the leader.

One man who keeps 20 Swiss, 75 of the better Mexican and a few (five or ten) of the ordinary goats, averages 60 gallons of milk daily, which he readily sells for medicinal purposes at $1 a gallon to an unfailing market.

They Need Good Food.

The idea that these beasts eat any trash they may happen to find is not only false, but foolish. It is hardly likely that the rich fluid so prized as a life-sustainer is, after all, but a roundabout product from tin cans or a new production from old papers or even a renfiement of briars and thistles. As with chickens, so with goats; if we expect them to feed us wholesomely we must first feed them decently. Their proper food is, of course, nature's fresh grasses, but as these are not always available, other things must be substituted.

FIND INFECTION IN PLANT CANCER

The department of agriculture has in press a bulletin entitled "Crown Gall: Its Cause and Remedy," which promises not only to revolutionize present views respecting the nature of various overgrowths in plants, but also to throw light on the cancer problem in men and animals.

This bulletin deals with a widely distributed and harmful disease of orchard plants. This disease is commonly known in the United States as crown gall, but it may occur not only on the crown of plants, but on roots and shoots.

This disease has been known for a long time, and under the supposition that it was infectious and injurious, various states have made quarantine laws against it. The disease has been ascribed to various causes, without satisfactory proof, and many persons have been led to believe that it was not due to any organism.

The experiments detailed in the bulletin show clearly that the gall is due to bacteria and is infectious, being readily transmitted not only from plant to plant of the same kind, but also to many plants of widely different families.

The bulletin shows that the growth is not only of itself injurious to the plant, but also may form an open wound through which other parasites are likely to enter, such as the fungus of root rot and the bacteria which cause blight of apples and pears.

Urges Strict Inspection.

The bulletin recommends that the inspection laws now in force in the various states be continued and enforced. It shows what plants it is not advisable to use as a crop following a galled one. It describes the life history and cultural characters of the organism involved, points out the difficulties through which it was isolated and identified, gives numerous illustrations showing the nature of the tumors produced and the time involved in their production when pure cultures of the organism were used, shows that the organism has a wide range of host plants, and that the overgrowths produced are in many ways anatomically and otherwise strikingly like those found in certain malignant animal tumors.

The cause of cancer is unknown and a majority of animal pathologists at the present time are inclined to regard it as non-parasitic, chiefly, however, because no parasite has been found. The bulletin shows that a similar argument might have been advanced with equal force some years ago against the parasitic nature of crown gall. No good reason can be adduced why cancers should not occur in plants as well as in animals, and if these plant growths are truly cancers then it is extremely probable that micro organisms of some sort are also the inciting cause in sarcoma and carcinoma. Tubercule diseases occur in plants as well as in animals and superficially they resemble these growths, but not structurally nor in the groupings of the parasite.

The bacteria causing these plant tumors are not abundant in the tissues, sometimes very rare; are hard to see and difficult to stain; they perish readily, both in the tumor and in culture-media; are difficult to cultivate from the tissues unless one knows the technique; do not form abscess cavities after the manner of the tubercle diseases, but multiply in limited number within the tissues and apparently only inside the cells which their presence stimulates into rapid division. The disease metastasizes readily, and on this account is cut out with difficulty. The organism loses virulence easily both inside the tumors and in culture media, and finally, if the plants are not destroyed by it they seem to acquire a partial or complete immunity.

The bulletin should not only be of very great importance to the orchardist and grower in the cancer problem, inasmuch as in the present uncertain state of research on that disease any clue whatsoever becames of importance. It is not claimed that the organism here described is itself the cause of malignant animal tumors, but only that in many respects the growths produced by it are suggestive of malignant animal tumors and that probably some similar parasite lies at the bottom of the malignant phenomena of such growths. The bulletin involves teamwork done by four persons in the department of agriculture, covering a period of six years and the total number of experiments involved amounts to thousands.

Scarcely Credible.

Youths Companion.

The tramp looked shrewdly at Miss Sparhawk, and she returned his gaze with equal shrewdness, but her expression did not soften in the least.

"You see, it's like this, ma'am," said the tramp, humbly, lowering his eyes until they rested on Miss Sparhawk's shoes, neatly showing below her short skirt. "Six months ago I had a little home of my own, but I made an unfortunate marriage. My wife's temper was such that it kept me in hot water all the time."

"M-m," said Miss Sparhawk, dryly. "It's a pity there couldn't have been a little soap with it. Only six months ago, did you say?"

Five Generations Living.

Jewish Chronicle.

In Copenhagen there is living a Jewish family consisting of five generations, great-great-grandmother, great-grandmother, grandmother, mother and daughter. This has been produced by a series of marriages, the eldest child of which has been a daughter in each case.

The oldest link in the chain, Mrs. Levysohn, is only in her 81st year. Mrs. Solomonson, who may claim to be Europe's youngest great-grandmother, is still a long way off of the three-score mark. Her eldest daughter, Mrs. Albert Meyer, is a young and charming grandmother. Her eldest daughter, Mrs. Hugo Trier, the mother, of the fifth generation, a healthy girl, is barely 18.

Didn't Think the Bride Necessary.

Rumford Times.

"A queer thing happened here last week," said Lawyer Nathan G. Foster. "A few weeks ago a fellow and girl came here and asked me to marry them. They did not know that a license was required, so I went with them to the clerk's office and they arranged the matter. I told them to come back at a stated time and I would marry them.

"The day designated the fellow came alone and said he was all ready to be married. 'Where's the young lady?' I asked. 'Why,' replied the fellow, 'has she got to come too?' The fellow thought it queer that I could not perform the ceremony unless the lady was present, but went out and soon returned with her."

Kindled Fire With $535.

Morganfield Post.

B. F. Pemberton, our popular L. & N. agent, met with a misfortune Wednesday morning. Tuesday night, after it was to late to make a deposit who lives on a farm near the Zeis hut, and who had not seen the old man for several days, went to his home to investigate the cause of Zeis' absence. Zeis was found dead in bed. A note on the table said he was too ill to go to a doctor and that he had considerable money secreted in the cellar. Coroner Wilhelmy was called and made an investigation.

fire in the stove and dumped in the coal and money. After the rush was over he thought of his money but it was too late.

125 Egg Incubator and Brooder Both For $10

If ordered together we send both for $10. Freight paid east of Rockies. Hot water, copper tanks, double walls, double glass doors. Free catalog describes them. Send for it today.

Wisconsin Incubator Co., Box 148. Racine, Wis.

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We manufacture Lawn and Farm Fence. Sell direct shipping to users only, at manufacturers' prices, to agents. Our catalog is Free. Write for it today.

UP-TO-DATE MFG. CO., 906 10th St., Terre Haute, Ind.

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These two Rings FREE for selling seven 25c boxes "Merit" Blood Tablets in 30 days. One solid gold. Address

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WE PAY $80 A MONTH SALARY

and furnish rig and all expenses to introduce poultry and stock powders; new plan; steady work. Address BIGLER COMPANY, X409, SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS.

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STRITE GOVERNOR PULLEY CO., 342 So. Third St., Minneapolis, Minn.

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FOUR MONTHS FROM PLANTING

A few Grand Almonds (Chufa) growing in your garden this year will give you a great deal of pleasure. Plant in Spring and you will get a crop in about four months. The nuts are of fine flavor, resembling the cocoanut or almond; meat is snow white; shell thin, and great producer. One nut planted will produce from 100 to 300 nuts. Will grow in any soil or location.

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800 Seeds	Cabbage	2 Best Varieties	2 pkts.
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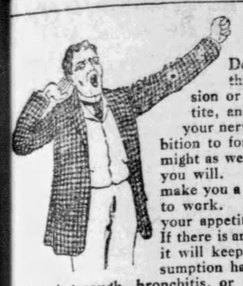

Do You Feel This Way?

Do you feel all tired out? Do you sometimes think you just can't work away at your profession or trade any longer? Do you have a poor appetite, and lay awake at nights unable to sleep? Are your nerves all gone, and your stomach too? Has ambition to forge ahead in the world left you? If so, you might as well put a stop to your misery. You can do it if you will. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will make you a different individual. It will set your lazy liver to work. It will set things right in your stomach, and your appetite will come back. It will purify your blood. If there is any tendency in your family toward consumption, it will keep that dread destroyer away. Even after consumption has almost gained a foothold in the form of a lingering cough, bronchitis, or bleeding at the lungs, it will bring about a cure in 98 per cent. of all cases. It is a remedy originally prepared by Doctor R.V. Pierce. *Medical advice is given free* to all who wish to write for same. Great success has come from a wide experience and varied practice.

Don't be wheedled by a penny-grabbing dealer into taking inferior substitutes for Dr. Pierce's medicines, recommended to be "just as good." Dr. Pierce's medicines are OF KNOWN COMPOSITION. Their every ingredient printed on their wrappers. Made from roots without alcohol. Contain no habit-forming drugs. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

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WE PAY $36 A WEEK AND EXPENSES to men with rig to introduce poultry compound. Year's contract. IMPERIAL MFG. CO., Dept. 72, Parsons, Kans.

WANTED!! YOUNG MEN!! RAILROAD!! Steam and Electric Train Service. $65 to $150 per month. Big demand. All roads. Hundreds put to work. Experience unnecessary. Instructions by mail. Five hundred more wanted. RAILWAY C. I. No. 39 INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

Learn to write advertisements while employed; earn $25 to $100 a week. Write for free prospectus. Page-Davis Co., 13 Page Bldg., Chicago.

WANTED Men to distribute circulars everywhere; no canvassing. Enclose stamp for reply. Johnson Adv. Bureau, Mancelona, Mich.

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

LADIES earn $3 a day making sofa pillows; sent anywhere prepaid; beautiful pillow 14x14 free with outfit; proposition, advice, etc., 10c. 6 postals answered. Harvey Co., 413-E, Columbus, New Haven ,Conn.

HELP WANTED.

LOCAL REPRESENTATIVE WANTED. Splendid income assured right man to act as our representative after learning our business thoroughly by mail. Former experience unnecessary. All we require is honesty, ability, ambition and willingness to learn a lucrative business. No soliciting or traveling. This is an exceptional opportunity for a man in your section to get into a paying business without capital and become independent for life. Write at once for full particulars. Address H. R. MARDEN, Pres. THE NATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE REAL ESTATE COMPANY, L. 505, Marden Building, Washington, D. C.

GOVERNMENT wants help. Write immediately for list of coming examinations in your vicinity. Franklin Institute, Dept. G-32, Rochester, N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED.

MEN—WOMEN. Make money around home during spare time, selling Mentholo by leaving with families on trial. Sample free; credit given. Leighton Supply, Allegheny, Pa.

FOR SALE—FARMS

Southern Michigan Farms. We have them; selling from $75 per acre up. Level land; desirable surroundings. Prices advancing rapidly. Write us for information. White & Stark Co., Constantine, Mich.

166 Acres $3,500.

Stock and Tools Included.

This is a money maker, all ready for business and will begin to turn in a profit the day you take hold of it. Near neighbors, schools, stores, one mile from railroad station; cuts 40 tons of hay; brook watered pasture for 40 cows, 35,000 feet of timber; 2-story, 8-room house, 40x60 barn with basement and other outbuildings. Crippled owner will include 2 horses, 6 cows, machinery and all small tools for only $3,500, part cash, easy terms. For details of this and other farm bargains see page 12, Strout's Farm Catalogue No. 30. Copy free. E. A. Strout, Union Bank Building, Pittsburg, Pa.

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TOBACCO HABIT CURED OR NO COST—Harmless home treatment of roots and herbs. Sure, pleasant, permanent. Send your name now. Sa-Ka Works, 14, Wichita, Kansas.

WANTED Union Soldiers who homesteaded some land, but less than 160 acres before SOLDIERS' June 23, 1874, are entitled to additional rights even HOMESTEADS though entry was relinquished or abandoned. If soldier is dead, widow or heirs have his rights.

I Pay Spot Cash for These Claims.

Address (Comrade) W. E. MOSES, 433 Jacobson Bldg., Denver, Colo.

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MEN WANTED—Age 18 to 35, for Firemen $100 monthly, and Brakemen $80, on all Railroads. Experience unnecessary. No strike. Promotion. Conductors or Engineers, $150 to $200 monthly.

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AGENTS WANTED Lady to represent high class firm. Established 50 years. Goods standard, ready sellers. You can earn $3 to $10 a day. Send postal for particulars to H. Scovil Co., No. 15, Station U, Chicago.

TOLEDO Hospital Training School for Nurses offers a 2 year and 3 months course to young women between the ages of 19 and 25 years. For information apply to Toledo Hospital, 1711 Cherry St., Toledo, Ohio.

BOYS, GIRLS! Guranteed watch, gold fountain pen, or camera free for selling 24 packages sweet pickles at 10c each. Sells easily. Write today. Home Supply Co., Marietta, Ga.

I can give you reliable personal information relative to opportunities offered by the south. If interested, write W. W. Jones, Toledo, O.

Names in the Ozarks.

In a single county of Missouri this large collection of the literal label is shown; Rat, Ink, Gang, Alley, Timber, Horse, Hollow, Sinkin, Birch Tree, Timber and Low Wassie. More imaginative, perhaps, are Not and Congo. Mountain View represents the humorous department, for it is in a hollow where there is neither view nor mountain.

For shortness of name the region is no less remarkable with such types as Hy, Ali, Lon, Job, Arp, Osa, Coy, Jay, Bly, Ban, Igo, Abo and Boe. Sometimes the traveler may have a suspicion that the towns have been named after the fashion that the Indians label their children. There are such examples as Coin, Groom, Oaten and Flag. Sometimes the labels are poetic and alluring — Shadygrove, Birdsong and Romance—and again they are as far in the other direction, as Riddos Spur, Hughes Stone Quarry, Hanks and Smittle. For those who know Latin, Bona is a good name for a town, though Dagonia and Protem may seem radical.

Doctor's Best Formula

Breaks Severest Cold in a Day and Cures Any Curable Cough.

This has been published here for several winters and has proven the quickest and most reliable formula obtainable for coughs and colds. "Get two ounces of Glycerine and half an ounce of Concentrated Pine compound. Then get half a pint of good whiskey and put the other two ingredients into it. Shake it well and take one to two teaspoonfuls after each meal and at bed time. Smaller doses to children according to age. Be sure to get only the genuine (Globe) Concentrated Pine. Each half ounce bottle comes in a sealed tin screw-top case. Any druggist has it on hand or will quickly get it from his wholesale house. Any one can mix it. Don't experiment with preparations because of cheapness. It don't pay to fool with a bad cold.

QUESTION BUREAU

RULES—1. Your real name and postoffice address must be on the sheet with the question. Initials will not do. 2. Ask only one question; that is, there may be several questions on the same subject, but no different subject. 3. The editor of the Bureau is not allowed to give the address of any person or firm, nor answer as to the reliability of any person or firm, nor to tell where you can buy anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4. We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest to a majority of our readers. 5. We will not answer any question involving dogma or doctrine, or of Biblical interpretation; no prices of old coins or stamps; no arithmetical or grammatical questions. 6. Dont' ask replies by mail. If a question is of general interest to our readers we will reply in print, but never by mail.

MARGARET SANGSTER

I would like to have the Question Bureau please give me a short sketch of the life of Margaret Sangster.—G. W. H., Coon Rapids, Ia.

Margaret Elizabeth Munson Sangster, the American editor and poet, was born February 22, 1838. Twenty years later she married George Sangster, and began to write for different periodicals. In 1871 she became associate editor of the Hearth and Home. During the following years she was editor of various magazines. Since 1899 she has been a staff contributor to the Ladies' Home Journal. Her works are marked by a high religious purpose and an earnest desire to brighten and beautify the common happenings of the everyday life.

ALICE HEGAN RICE

Please tell something about the life of Alice Hegan Rice.—B. B. W., Idaho Springs, Colo.

Alice Hegan Rice, the American humorous writer, was born at Shelbyville, Ky., January 11, 1870. She was educated at Hampton college, Louisville, and was married to C. Y. Rice of the same city in 1902. Her first book, Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch, attained extraordinary popularity, and was followed by Lovey Mary in 1903.

ST. VALENTINE'S DAY

Will you please give an account of St. Valentine's day?—M. Y., Kimmell, Ind.

St. Valentine's day is on the 14th of February. It is called after a Christian martyr of the Roman period. The custom of exchanging missives of love and affection was handed down from the Roman festival of Supercalia, celebrated in February, when the names of young women were put into a box and drawn out by the young men as chance directed. For many centuries St. Valentine's eve has been celebrated in a manner similar to the fashion of the Romans. The sending of valentines through the mails is an outgrowth of this custom.

LORD BYRON

Will you please publish a brief biography of Lord Byron?—A. D. B., Chipley, Fla.

George Noel Gordon, Lord Byron, was born January 22, 1788, and died April 19, 1824, in Greece. He was the son of John Byron, captain in the Guards, by his second wife, Catherine Gordon. His mother, who had been deserted by her husband, resided with her son at Aberdeen, Scotland. On the death of his grand-uncle, William, the fifth Lord Byron, he inherited his titles and estates, including Newstead Abbey. Young Byron subsequently studied at Harrow and Cambridge, where he took the degree of M. A. in 1808. For the following three years he traveled in Portugal, Spain, Turkey and Greece, and in 1812 published the first two cantos of "Childe Harold," the others appearing in 1816 and 1818. In 1815 he married Miss Anna Isabella Millbanke, who left him for some unexplained reason the following year. The same year Byron left England, residing in turn at Venice, Ravenna, Pisa and Genoa, and taking active interest in the revolutionary movements of the Carbonari. In 1823 he joined the Greek insurgents at Cephalonia, and in the following year became the commander-in-chief at Missolonghi, where he died of a fever.

THE CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR

I would like to have you tell me something about the Christian Endeavor.—B. D., Atlantic, Ia.

The Christian endeavor is a society strictly religious in all its features. It was organized February 2, 1881, in Williston church, Portland, Maine, by the Rev. Francis E. Clark, D. D. From one small association it has expanded into over 57,000 societies in all parts of the world with an aggregate membership of 3,500,000. The first Christian Endeavor society in England was organized in 1887, and was followed by similar ones in other countries, and the constitution has been printed in over 30 different languages. The movement is not a denominational one. Any society belonging to an evangelical church, which adopts the leading principles as set forth in the constitution, including the prayer meeting pledge, and which guarantees these principles by the name Christian Endeavor either alone or in connection with a denominational name is admitted to all the privileges of the orgaization. In the United States the Presbyterian church has the largest number of societies; in England the Baptists lead, while in some parts of Canada and Australia the Methodists are in advance of all others. In some of the American states the Disciples of Christ, and in others the Congregationalists claim the largest number.

THE OBI

Please give an account of obi in the Question Bureau.—E. E. C. E., Goodell, Ia.

Obi is a species of witchcraft practiced among the native African and West Indian negroes. The law of Jamaica, enacted in 1760, which prohibited under severe penalties the practice of obi, enumerates among the materials used for fetishes or spells, blood, feathers, parrots' beaks, dogs' teeth, alligators' teeth, broken bottles, grave dirt, rum and egg shells. Balls of earth or clay mixed with hair, rags, or feathers, and bound with wine, or in some cases blended with the upper section of skulls of a cat, or stuck round with cats' teeth and claws, or with human or dogs' teeth, and with glass beads, were also used. In 1762 the influence of the obi men produced a formidable insurrection among the slaves in Jamaica, and several of these sorcerers were hanged by the authorities.

DRY CELLS

Will the question bureau please tell about the making of dry cells?—H. E., Sauk Center, Minn.

Zinc and carbon are imbedded in a moist paste, which consists usually of one part crystals of amonium chloride, three parts of plaster of paris, one part of zinc oxide and two parts of water. The plaster of paris is used to make the plate rigid.

JAMES J. CORBETT

Will you please publish a biography of James J. Corbett and a list of the fights he has engaged in?—H. L. H., Wolcott, Vt.

James J. Corbett was born September 1, 1866, in San Francisco, Cal. He is six feet one inch in height and weighs 187 pounds. He lost a four-round fight with Billy Welch in San Francisco, and lost on a foul in New York in a nine-round fight with Tom Sharkey. He fought to a draw with Jack Burke, eight rounds, in San Francisco; Frank Glover, three rounds, in San Francisco; Dave Campbell, 10 rounds, in Portland; Peter Jackson, 61 rounds, in San Francisco and Tom Sharkey, four rounds, in the same city.

He knocked out Billy Welch one round, San Francisco; Joe Choynski, 27 rounds, Benecia, Cal.; John L. Sullivan, 21 rounds, New Orleans; Charlie Mitchell three rounds, Jacksonville; Peter Courtney, six rounds, Orange, N. J., and Kid McCoy, five rounds, New York.

Corbett was knocked out by Fitzsimmons 14 rounds, Carson City; Jim Jeffries, 23 rounds, Coney Island, and Jim Jeffries, 10 rounds, San Francisco.

He won in his fights with Joe Choynski four rounds, in San Francisco; Jake Kilrain, six rounds, New Orleans; Dom. McCaffery, four rounds, Brooklyn; Ed Kinney, four rounds, Milwaukee; Bill Spillings, one round, New York, and Bob Caffrey, one round, New York.

The police stopped a four-round fight with Joe Choynski in Fairfax, Cal. There was no decision in a three-round McVey, three rounds, New York.

His exhibition fights were with Mike Donovan, three rounds, New York; John L. Sullivan, four rounds, San Francisco; Jim Mall, four rounds, Chicago and Jim McVey three rounds, New York.

SETH POMEROY

I would like to have you give a brief biography of Seth Pomeroy.—J. N., Siko, Pa.

Seth Pomeroy, the American revolutionary soldier, was born May 20, 1706, and died February 19, 1777. He was a gunsmith by trade, and early spent much time in the colonial military service, attaining the rank of colonel. In 1774 he was made a delegate to the provincial congress. The same year he was made a general officer, and in February 1775 became brigadier-general of militia. After having taken part in the battle of Bunker Hill, he was appointed in June 1775 senior brigadier-general of the Continental army. His appointment, however, was the occasion of some difficulty in the adjustment of matters of rank, and he resigned from the service, without having acted. When New Jersey was overrun by the enemy the following year, Pomeroy headed a volunteer force and marched for the Hudson, but died on the way.

EDGAR ALLAN POE

Please give a short biography of Edgar Allan Poe.—B. P., Valley Fork, W. Va.

Edgar Allan Poe was born at Boston, Mass., January 19, 1809. His mother was an actress of note and his father also earned his living on the stage. The theatre in which his parents played burned and Mr. and Mrs. Poe narrowly escaped with their lives, only to die very soon. In 1811, the year of his mother's death, Poe was adopted by Mr. John Allan, a wealthy Virginian. Poe was known throughout his boyhood as Edgar Allan. It was believed that he would inherit a considerable fortune from Mr. Allan. Poe displayed unusual precocity at a very early age. Before he could read well he could declaim with good expression. His disposition was kindly and his manner refined.

In 1816 he was sent to England to attend school. He was a good scholar, but a liberal allowance of pocket money often got him into mischief. Five years later he returned to the United States and the following year went to school in Richmond, Virginia. He ranked high in athletics and scholarship. In 1826 Poe entered the University of Virginia, but left in the same year. Tamerlane and Other Poems was published the following year. After a visit to Europe he entered West Point in 1830. The discipline there was too much for him and after an ineffectual appeal to Mr. Allan to withdraw him, he broke one of the rules and was dismissed. He began writing poems in order to make a living, receiving cash prizes for several of these. His work was so good that he got a position as editor of the Southern Literary Messenger in 1835. The following year he married his cousin, Virginia Clemm. Resigning his position, he went to New York to live, where he published in 1838 Arthur Gordon Pym. Then Poe moved to Philadelphia, where he accepted a position as editor of the Gentleman's Magazine. The Tales of the Grotesque and Arabesque and the Conchologist's First Book were published in 1840. He accepted many positions on the different magazines throughout the country, but failed to hold any of them a very long time. Some of his stories and poems that were published are The Gold Bug, in 1843, the Tales, and the Raven, in 1845.

Poe moved to Fordham, where his wife died in 1847. The cottage in which he lived was old and very poorly furnished. Mourning the loss of his wife, he tried to earn a living. He published Eureka in 1848. During this year he gave several lectures. The following year he left for the south, where he died in poverty. His death was earlier than most of the literary men of his time.

ALEXANDER CAMPBELL

Please give a short sketch of the life of Alexander Campbell.—G. N., Johnstown, O.

Alexander Campbell, the American clergyman, was born in Ireland, September 2, 1788, and died in West Virginia, March 4, 1866. In 1807 he came to the United States. He was originally a Presbyterian, but withdrew from that church in 1812, and received baptism by immersion the same year. In connection with his father, he formed several congregations, which united with a Baptist association, but protested against all human creeds as a bond of union, accepting the Bible alone as a rule of faith and practice. Many opposed him when he asserted this principle, and in 1827 he was excluded from the fellowship of the Baptist churches. Certain vaguely defined expressions in his writings have been interpreted as implying a belief in baptismal regeneration, a doctrine which the Disciples repudiate. By his discussions on public platforms, and his serial publications, as well as by his assiduity in preaching tours and in training young men for the ministry, Campbell formed a large party of followers. About 1827 these began to form themselves into a sect which was commonly known as Campbellites. In 1841 Campbell founded Bethany college in West Virginia.

ERASTUS D. PALMER

Will the Question Bureau please give a sketch of the life of Erastus D. Palmer?—E. R. S., North Bend, Neb.

Erastus Dow Palmer, the sculptor, was born April 2, 1817, and died in 1904. He began life as a mechanic, being a carpenter and joiner until he was 29 years old. In 1846, upon seeing a cameo portrait, he cut, with tools he had himself made out of old files, a portrait of his wife on the shell. The success was so marked that during the next two years Palmer cut more than 100 cameo portraits, and in 1851 exhibited at the Academy of Design in New York his first marble bust, the "Infant Ceres," modeled after one of his children. The bust attracted much attention. A deeper impression was made by his two bas-reliefs, "Night" and "Morning," and the artist grew rapidly in fame. But, though he turned to art, and though he drew all his artistic inspiration and all his artistic skill from his native soil, not visiting Europe until 1873, every work of his bears that ideal mark which indicates that, in art, he places beauty first, and then truth. Even when he interprets—which he generally does with the greatest felicity—something exclusively national, the sentiment of domestic or religious life in America, he gives the expression that exquisite loveliness, grace and beauty which, according to the demands of the ideal, it should have, but which, acording to the conditions of real life it never has. He is, in the true, noble sense of the word, an idealist.

MISCELLANEOUS

P. S. K., Gallipolis, O.—The Dean bill passed the senate of the Ohio legislature, but failed to pass the house.

E. T. F., Maxwell, W. Va.—We have not the technical knowledge necessary to answer your question.

H. R. M., Roscoe, O.—An article on the care of goldfish can be found in the Farmstead of February 2.

M. E. K., Audubon, Ia.—See a lawyer for answer to your question.

G. M., Harveys, Pa.—The center of population in the United States is said to be in Nashville, Ind.

B. M., Panther, W. Va.—Sir William Penn, the father of William Penn, had advanced money and rendered services to the British government, in payment of which a tract of land in America, later known as Pennsylvania, was granted to him.

"Lame Leg Well"

"I wish to say that I have used Sloan's Liniment on a lame leg that has given me much trouble for six months. It was so bad that I couldn't walk sometimes for a week. I tried doctors' medicine and had a rubber bandage for my leg, and bought everything that I heard of, but they all did me no good, until at last I was persuaded to try Sloan's Liniment. The first application helped it, and in two weeks my leg was well."—A. L. HUNTER, of Hunter, Ala.

Good for Athletes.

Mr. K. GILMAN, instructor of athletics, 417 Warren St., Roxbury, Mass., says:—"I have used

SLOAN'S LINIMENT

with great success in cases of extreme fatigue after physical exertion, when an ordinary rub-down would not make any impression."

Sloan's Liniment has no equal as a remedy for Rheumatism, Neuralgia or any pain or stiffness in the muscles or joints.

Prices, 25c., 50c. & $1.00

Sloan's book on horses, cattle, sheep and poultry sent free. Address

Dr. Earl S. Sloan, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

POSTAL BANKS WILL EXCEED ANTICIPATIONS OF FRIENDS

Postmasters throughout the country in whose officers the government established banks on January 1 are sanguine that postal savings in the United States will prove even more successful than the most optimistic friends of the system predicted when they prged its adoption.

Assistant Postmaster George A. Weber, of the Toledo postoffice, recently addressed a letter of inquiry to the 48 postmasters whose offices were selected as experimental postal savings banks and requested their opinions or any conclusions formed as to the practical working out of the system based on the experiences in their respective offices.

Although only 12 of them replied, every one of them believes that postal savings will prove a big success. They are unanimous in the opinion that the government depositories for savings are going to do an unexpected amount of business and that it is impossible at this time to predict the scope of their influence on the financial statns of the nation.

Brings Out Hidden Coin.

Two postmaster bankers place special emphasis on the fact that the establishment of the banks is placing thousands of dollars in circulation which heretofore have been hidden away. That foreigners who, in their home countries were accustomed to the government bank, but since coming here have been sending their money home, will now use Uncle Sam's bank is also one of the observations made by those in charge of the government depositories.

While considerable comment has been made on the postal savings bank since its establishment, Assistant Postmaster Weber's letters give a collective expression on the real workings of the bank from the men in charge. Every reply speaks favorably of the innovation, which indicates that the trustees at Washington will have some interesting figures to disclose when they is sue their first repjort.

Appended are extracts from the letters which Assistant Postmaster Weber received:

"The postal savings bank here is getting money into circulation that heretofore was not in circulation—they are going to do a great good."—Postmaster Henry Lichenor, Princeton, Ind.

"There is no question that the system will prove a success and will ultimately prove superior to the plans under which the banks are operated in other countries. This office has already caused some 'buried treasure' to be unearthed, with prospects of more to follow."—Potmaster Frank McCartney, Nebraska City, Neb.

"The depository is popular and is bringing funds out of hiding and not out of banks."—Postmaster R. S. Stickney, Carthage, Mo.

"The depositors appear to be of the poorer class, many not having before banked any money. Nearly 100 schoolchildren have taken out cards, and there are thus nearly 100 budding accounts."—Postmaster James Clove, Provo, Utah.

"We had to turn away thousands of dollars because we were not immediately supplied with the larger certificates. When they arrive we will do a promising business. No doubt about the success of the system."—Postmaster A. V. Bohn, Leadville, Colo.

"The amount of business has been quite satisfactory to me. I am satisfied that the number of depositors and the amounts of the deposits will increase as the facts of the establishment of the banks and the merits of the system become known."—Postmaster A. M. Smith, Brunswick, Ga.

"The people are showing a great interest in the system and I believe it has a great future. The children are buying postal savings cards and stamps right along."—Postmaster Henry Hobson, Salisbury, N. C.

"The movement is taking with our people, and when once understood I feel it will be very popular."—Postmaster Elmer Beltz, Laramie, Wyo.

Assured of Safety.

"So far the class of people who have made deposits are mostly poor. Quite a number deposited the maximum amount for one month, but wished to deposit more. One person, a crank about the safety of banks, wished to deposit $5,000. He said interest was not so much of an item as was the feeling that his savings were secured."—Postmaster S. D. Beebe, Couer d'Alene, Idaho.

"Deposits are naturally small at this time of year, since this is wholly a farming country, and I don't look for any great number of depositors until spring work and building of railroad begins."—Postmaster E. H. Myrha, Wahpeton, N. D.

"The amount this far taken in gives assurance that the plan is a winner. I have had many farmers who wanted to leave more than $100 the monthly limit fixed by the department. In my opinion, a larger monthly deposit should be allowed."—Postmaster, Manitowoc, Wsi.

"The success of the postal savings system is beyond anything that we anticipated in this office. We have a cosmopolitan population and are receiving deposits from all classes of people. After the foreign element, who cannot read English, become thoroughly familiar with the system, in my opinion, the postal savings bank in the United States will exceed by far anything in existence in the old country."—Postmaster W. H. Mackay, Rutherford, New Jersey.

States With Many Catholics

THE NEW edition soon to be published of the Wiltzius Official Catholic Directory, considered the best authority in the United States on the number of Roman Catholics in the country, presents many curious contrasts with the general census taken by the government last year. Some populous states have few adherents of the Catholic church. It is exceedingly strong in several, which stand far down in respect to their size and the total number of their inhabitants.

At the top of the list, however, the census and the records of the Catholic church are parallel. New York is first in the size of its Catholic population, with 2,758,171 inhabitants who are of that faith. Pennsylvania stands second, with 1,527,239 Catholics, and Illinois, which has 1,446,400 adherents of the Roman church, is third, as it is in the census returns.

Then the two lists diverge. Ohio, the fourth state in total population, falls below Massachusetts in the number of its Roman Catholics. In the census tables Texas is next to Ohio, but in the number of Catholics residing within its limits that vast state is far down the list, below Louisiana, Wisconsin, Michigan, New Jersey, Missouri, Minnesota, California and Connecticut, those states ranking in the order given.

Several of them, differing widely in population, are close together in their membership in the church of Rome. Louisiana, with 557,431 Catholics, has only about half as many as the state immediately preceding it, for Ohio reports 1,094,271. But Wisconsin, standing next below Louisiana, is only 16,000 under that state, and Michigan, New Jersey, Missouri and Minnesota are all within 100,000 of the Wisconsin figures.

Then come California, with 391,500 Catholics; Connecticut, credited with 378,854, and Texas, which has 295,917. Maryland, always largely Catholic, contains 260,000 adherents of the church of Rome, and little Rhode Island has 251,000.

Iowa and Indiana, large and populous states, follow with 242,109 and 223,978 Catholics, respectively. Then comes a long drop to 147,607 in Kentucky, 127,000 in New Mexico, 126,034 in New Hampshire, and 123,547 in Maine.

Nebraska and Kansas, comparatively large states, are credited with only 122,510 and 110,108 Catholics. Colorado drops below the 100,000 limit with 99,485. All other states are still farther down the list, and in several the Catholic population is extremely small.

It will be seen from these figures that Roman Catholicism has attained great strength in New England. It is powerful in all of the sections and states which have received a large immigration, with the exception of a few like the Dakotas and the north Pacific coast, where the immigrants have been chiefly from northern Europe, especially the Scandinavian countries. Where immigration has been small there are relatively few Catholics, except in distrcts like New Mexico and Louisiana, which have been largely Catholic for many generations.

For this reason the south has relatively few members of the Catholic church, the only important exceptions being Louisiana and Maryland among the older states and Missouri and Texas, if the first of the two can be counted southern at all, in the newer southwest.

The heavy immigration from French Canada has much to do with the remarkable showing made by the Catholic church in New England, though the Irish and Polish Catholics are also exceedingly strong there. Many students of national growth and changes will note with surprise the great number of Catholics in Minnesota, where the Swedish and Norwegian population is very large.

California and Texas are both affected by the Mexican element in their population, but the former reports only about 8 per cent of Catholics in its population. Massachusetts has 40 per cent and Rhode Island 46 per cent of its inhabitants, the highest proportion in the country.

In New York the Catholics are about 30 per cent of the entire population, and in Illinois they count 26 per cent of the total. Ohio has 23 per cent of Catholics. In Pennsylvania the proportion is 20 per cent, but in Indiana it falls below 9 per cent. Michigan, on the other hand, counts over 20 per cent of its people adherents of the Catholic church.

There are seven states in which more than 25 per cent of the population is Catholic, and the 14,618,761 Catholics in the country are found chiefly where the population is greatest, the growth most rapid and the general state of progress most noteworthy.

One May Overcome

constipation permanently by proper personal co-operation with the beneficial effects of Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna, when required. The forming of regular habits is most important and while endeavoring to form them the assistance of Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna is most valuable, as it is the only laxative which acts without disturbing the natural functions and without debilitating and it is the one laxative which leaves the internal organs in a naturally healthy condition, thereby really aiding one in that way. To get its beneficial effects, buy the genuine manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, and for sale by all leading druggists. Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna is never classed by the well-informed with medicines which make extravagant and unfounded claims to cure habitual constipation without personal co-operation.

"I am all right now, thanks to Dr. Miles' Heart Remedy."

The same relief is ready for you. Are you sure you do not need it? If Dr. Miles' Heart Remedy helped Charles Holmes, why won't it help you?

"I was troubled with heart disease, and after reading about Dr. Miles' Heart Remedy, I got a bottle. Before I got the Heart Remedy I had to sit up most of the night, and felt very bad at my stomach. Whatever I would eat made me feel worse, and my heart beat very fast. But thanks to Dr. Miles' Heart Remedy, I am all right now. I eat good, sleep good, and feel like a new man, although I am almost 68 years old. I have been a soldier in the late war of the rebellion, and was badly wounded." CHARLES HOLMES, Private Co. B, 54th N. Y. Infantry Volunteers, Walton, Delaware Co., N. Y.

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is kept in thousands of homes as a friend always to be relied upon in time of need.

Sold by all Druggists If the first bottle fails to benefit, your money is returned. Ask any Druggist.

MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind.

Physical Limitations.

Mttropolitan Magazine.

There was a very stupid play presented early in the New York season, an "adaptation," it was called by the author. Even the best-natured critics went away in disgust. One newspaper representative turned to another and said: "If that jumble had been presented one the other side of the water it would have been hissed. As there were a lot of foreign visitors present I wonder that it wasn't."

"It really is a wonder," was the other's response. "I would like to have hissed myself, but—you can't yawn and hiss at the same time."

Spring Colonist Fares

Effective Daily March 10 to April 10, 1911

To Points in Western Montana, Idaho Washington, Oregon, British Columbia

$25 from St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Superior; $33 from Chicago; $32 from St. Louis; $25 from Kansas City and Omaha.
Through Colonist tickets from all Middle West, Eastern and Southern points on sale at rates based on these fares.

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Operates electric-lighted, leather-upholstered tourist sleeping cars daily from Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, and from St. Louis, Kansas City, St. Joseph, to the North Pacific Coast. A la carte dining car service.

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5048—Ladies' Peasant Waist.—An excellent model for surah, foulard, linen and mercerized gingham as well as for soft woolens. The pattern is cut in sizes 32 to 42 inches, bust measure. Medium size requires 1⅝ yards of 36-inch material. Price of pattern, 10 cents.

5,135—Ladies' Yoke Skirt—A novelty which will develop well in serge, Panama, linen, taffetas or gingham. The pattern is cut in sizes 22 to 32 inches, waist measure. Medium size requires 5¼ yards of 36-inch material. Price of pattern, 10 cents.

5,136—Girls' Sailor Dress.—For cheviot or serge, with contrasting trimming, or for two colors in gingham or linen. The pattern is cut in sizes 6 to 12 years Medium size requires 3¼ yards of 36-inch material. Price of pattern, 10 cents.

4,847—Boys' Russian Suit. May be made of serge or cheviot and also of galatea, linen, poplin and gingham. The pattern is cut in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. Medium size requires 2½ yards of 36-inch material. Price of pattern, 10 cents.

5,160 — Ladies' Apron— May be made of black or dark silk or brilliantine and also of cambric or gingham. The pattern is cut in one size. To make it requires 2½ yards of 27-inch material. Price of pattern, 10 cents.

4,192 — Ladies' Combination.—If made of cambric or muslin it may be trimmed with lace or embroidery. The pattern is cut in sizes 32 to 46 inches, bust measure. Medium size requires 3½ yards of 36-inch material. Price of pattern, 10 cents.

A Trap Full of Honey.

Norfolk Cor. Hartford Courant.

A party of fishermen on East Indies pond, just over the Massachusetts line from Norfolk, were joined in their sport a few days ago by a 25-pound coon which the party succeeded in capturing.

Another interesting experience is reported by two local sportsmen who, while hunting recently, came upon an old box trap which proved to be filled with honey. Twenty-five pounds of the finest honey were extracted from the novel hive.

Wild Deer Near Philadelphia.

A wild deer within five miles of Philadelphia is unprecented, so far as the oldest inhabitant here can remember, but a large doe has taken up her home during the last week in the bush lots that bound Browning road on the southern end of Merchantville.

The deer was first seen Sunday, when she strolled from a little wood, wandered across some lots and stopped to graze on the lawn of George Rhedemyer.

Since then she has kept in the neighborhood and in addition to keeping their dogs tied up, residents are trying to learn what food will tempt the deer to remain with them.

Les Lieutenants de la Louveterie.

Wolves have long been extinct in France, yet there are hundred "lieutenants de la louveterie" whose nominal duty is to keep these animals under. Among the holders of this office are aristocrats such as the Prince d'Arenberg and the Marquis de Clermont-Tonnerre, and millionaires like the Comte Greffulhe and M. Paul Lebaudy. They draw no salary, but the state provides them with a showy uniform, the buttons of which are adorned with wolves' heads. The distinction is keenly sought after, as the "lieutenants de la louveterie" have shooting rights in all the state domains and thus enjoy some of the best sport in France.

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BRACELET

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 1911.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO.....Publishers
ROBINSON LOCKE.....Editor

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover each week all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is one of the strongest and most thoughtful in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is intended for the home of the free American people.

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Single copy, weekly, one year, $1.00; six months, 50 cents; three months, 30 cents. Write for club terms.

SPECIMEN COPIES sent, postpaid, free to any address. Send for one, and at the same time give us the address of a dozen or so of your friends. Address

THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

Entered at the postoffice at Toledo as second-class mail matter.

The Weekly Blade has over a million readers a week.

What the Ads Say

Blade advertisements have their own stories to tell. What they have to say should be of interest to Blade readers. Advertisements should not be overlooked. There are opportunities that do not knock twice at the same door. The important thing is to be at home when they come. The matter of communicating with an advertiser is easy and inexpensive.

"Man wants but little here below." The poet didn't mention women.

When money talks it is sure to attract the attention of bystanders.

In order to become a world power China may have to whip somebody.

"It has been found that radium will kill a cat." But drowning is cheaper.

There may come a day when it will not be safe to tell China where to get off.

Some legislatures are remembered longest by the fool things they refused to do.

Justice is blind, but lawyers always have their eyes open for technicalities.

Prohibitionists say they will carry Texas next July. The millennium will come later.

John Bull doesn't like to see Uncle Sam and Miss Columbia swinging on the front gate.

Honestly, do you think that 441 congressmen could come nearer saving the country than 391?

Although February is not celebrated in poetry, she has a smile or two for the wayfaring man.

"England is said to lose $75,000,000 a year through the ravages fo rats." Why doesn't she keep a cat?

Our idea of no place to start an umbrella factory is on Mars. Prof. Lowell says it never rains there.

The Michigan small boy who swallowed a safetypin is thriving. There must be something in a name.

For our women readers only: "A Massachusetts scientist says that the X-ray will reveal a person's age."

Congressman Macon, of Arkansas, explains that he is a Methodist. But that is no excuse for being violent.

"Don't eat when you're tired," says a magazine writer. That's the kind of advice that makes us tired.

Emma Eames is said to have bought a husband for $100,000. Some women would have waited for a reduction sale.

A Kentucky negro has received a life sentence for stealing a turkey. It's a wonder he didn't get 99 years.

After a statesman has been dead for fifty or a hundred years he seems to have the advantage of the live ones.

The Mexican revolution refuses to consider itself suppressed. Such obstinacy is likely to cause a lot of bother.

President Taft has a way of impressing congress with the idea that it doesn't draw a salary for watching the clock.

Canada might have been annexed in 1776, but this country looked big enough for all practical purposes at that time.

Although contrary to the busts and pictures of George Washington we cling to the opinion that he smiled now and then.

In Washington a woman jury fined a man for swearing. This incident will not help the cause of woman suffrage in other states.

One man predicts the end of the world in 1912 and another sees the coming of the millenium in 1915. One of them must be wrong.

"The Congregessional Record," says a Philadelphia paper, "has been particularly dull reading of late." Not a corset advertisement in it.

The Ten Commandments have run for a long time without being edlited. Naturally the cry to have them cut down is resented by those who hold them sacred.

In Los Angeles a whole family took a ride in a flying machine. This may mean that we'll soon be aviating out to Old Aunt Mary's for our Sunday dinner.

The Massachusetts legislature has passed a bill prohibiting aviators from flying beyond an altitude of a thousand feet. A fall of a thousand feet ought to satisfy the most ambitious aviator.

Mrs. Pankhurst promises that there will be a thousand suffragettes in jail if women do not get the vote before the coronation of King George. Thus the fair prisoners would not get to see the procession. That would be martyrdom!

THE RAILROAD RATE DECISION.

The shippers win, the railroads lose. The principle of federal control of rates has been given its hardest test and has stood up to it. The domination of the house of Morgan looms far smaller and far less sinister than it did a week ago.

These are the three points which will occur to the mind of the average citizen upon reading the decision of the Interstate Commerce commission in the railroad rate case. The question whether all the country should be taxed in order that dividends should be paid upon watered stock and interest upon excessive bond issues is settled and possibly forever. The railroads are made responsible for their own industry. Those that keep out of the high finance game must see to it, for their own safety, that others remain in the path of strict business honesty.

The Interstate Commerce commission has been under tremendous pressure. Perhaps the railroads have not tried to influence the decision directly, but there can be no doubt that their friends and agents have sought to make that decision favorable to the transportation companies by ways irregular and highly perilous to the people's interest.

It has been declared that the vast credit system of J. P. Morgan, his power over the finances not only of this country, but abroad, would force the commission to agree to the railroad contention. The charge is not upheld. The Morgan influence looks today more vague than it ever did before more a figment of active imagination than the argument of facts.

The railroads will now proceed to make their dividends out of their wastes and lost energies, a business they avoided so long as there was a posibility of getting the public to contribute meekly to their dividend funds.

MORGAN AND RATE DECISION.

J. Pierpont Morgan controls the railroad industry and is almost absolute master of the steel trade.

The railroads have declared that they could not make many needed improvements unless they were permitted to increase their freight rates. The improvements projected called for the purchase of millions of dollars' worth of rails.

Mr. Morgan was between two dilemmas. It was important, in order to pay dividends upon the steel stock, that the price of rails should be kept as high as possible. He could maintain prices at a fixed point because he held monopolistic powers. The railroad industry, requiring steel, brought pressure upon him from another direction. Having to make earnings upon excessive capitalization, they must pay the high rate for rails only by sacrifices somewhere. Their difficulties were further complicated by the demands of labor, which, being strong and having popular sentiment behind it, succeeded in gaining its increases.

Mr. Morgan chose to hold up the high prosperity of both industries by increasing the freight rates. Thus the public would pay the railroads their dividends and the railroads could pay the steel trade its profit of $15 for every ton manufactured.

The procedure would have been easy, but for one factor. The rates could not be boosted until the interstate commission had declared them just and reasonable. The interstate commission decided quite the contrary.

The country may look for two things. Either Morgan will sulk and let the railroads fall into decay, cut down service or attempt to reduce the wages of employes. Or he may be philosophic, make the best of the situation and reduce the price of rails.

The situation appears to be in the hands of Morgan.

THE JAPANESE TREATY.

It is doubtful if the Pacific coast states and Hawaii can bring themselves to look upon the proposed Japanese agreement with friendliness. They are the ones who suffer from Asiatic competition and the presence of Asiatic settlements and the Asiatic policy of commercialized vice. They have the right to doubt Japan's good intentions. They will remember that Bret Harte's remarks to the effect that

For ways that are dark
And tricks that are vain
The heathen Chinee is peculiar,

apply equally well to the Chinee's brother.

If there are no troubles ahead for that treaty it will be because the Pacific coast has had a very violent change in its point of view.

THE REFERENDUM AS A HOBBLE

An illustration of the latent power for obstruction in a policy of indiscriminate referendum is to be noted in England today. The two last parliamentary elections were in reality appeals to the people for the support of certain definite public proposals and a lesser emphasis was placed on the party question. These appeals have established precedents—very strong precedents they will be in a country whose constitution is but a miscellany of customs and the acts of parliament.

The last election was fought over limiting the authority of the house of lords and reforming the system which fixes the eligibility of members. The second most important policy under discussion was that of home rule for Ireland. It was understood that, should the Liberals win, one of their first duties would be to carry out campaign pledges to grant autonomy to Ireland.

Mr. Balfour, the leader of the Tory party, defeated last fall, made a speech on Tuesday outlining the stratagems which he and his followers would employ to harass their opponents and blockade the progress of reform. He would concede certain alteration in the scheme of the house of lords, the people having spoken upon that, but he would not consider a home rule bill for a moment without a referendum to the country and an unmistakable endorsement of home rule there. With such means for blockading legislation as he has, Mr. Balfour can prevent the passage of a home rule bill through the second house.

A referendum election in England, it has been estimated, costs about $5,000,000. The Tory party, ignoring the decision of the last election, declares that England must spend more millions in order to voice her views. The referendum is there become a club for politicians, an instrument for delaying betterments, hobbles for a land seeking relief from many ills and wrongs.

A HOBBLED STATE.

Mr. Macon, of Arkansas, goes upon a theory held in approval by certain statesmen and theatrical folk, that it doesn't make any difference what sort of notice one attracts, the essential thing being to attract notice. If a person is to gain free advertising, it scarcely matters, according to that opinion, if one founds a university or smashes his next door neighbor in the nose.

Whether there is anything in that idea or not, there is one very important point for a man in Macon's position to remember, and that is his constituents must be considered as well as himself.

The state of Arkansas has been in rather poor standing among her sister states for many years. There is an impression that the commonwealth is made up of swamp-land on the east and slabsided mountains on the west, that she is inhabited by mosquitoes and old men who are proud that they have never ridden upon a railroad train. Of course, this is all wrong. Arkansas has resources of minerals and soils which put her upon an equality with any of her neighbors. Recently she has been trying to overcome this injurious fallacy, has gone out after settlers and has given encouragement to industries. Suppose an easterner were to consider emigrating. He would certainly say to himself that he didn't care to go to a state that sends forth Macon as a sample of its intelligence. No manufacturer would desire to locate in a state where a man like Jeff Davis, high in popularity, might rise upon his hind feet at any time and bray against the iniquity of capital.

A couple of long-eared statesmen can do infinite harm to a striving, ambitious commonwealth. The state which gives them standing but puts hobbles upon her progress.

EASY FOR MR. TAFT.

President Rooseve't vetoed a bill to grant perpetual water rights to a group of capitalists seeking to utilize the power of the James river, in Missouri. In his message to congress, Mr. Roosevelt said:

The effect of granting privileges such as are conferred by this and other similar bills, taken together with rights already acquired under state laws, would be to give away properties of enormous value. Through lack of foresight we have formed the habit of granting without compensation extremely valuable rights amounting to monopolies on navigable streams and on the public domain. No rights involving water power should be granted to corporations in perpetuity. A reasonable charge should be made for valuable rights and privileges which they obtain from the national government.

The bill was reintroduced at the present session. It passed the house and under the guidance of "Gumshoe Bill" Stone appears to have prospects of going through the senate. When it comes to President Taft, it is to be hoped that he will clip portions out of his predecessor's message and return them to the capitol.

HARKING BACK.

A British administrator, accompanied by a few friends and a dozen members of the native police, went into the wilds of Papua for an exploring expedition the other day. They carried the neat equipment which modern outfitters manufacture and furnish for just this purpose, light cooking utensils, patent tents, other patent dew-dabs and beautiful rifles and revolvers.

The Papuans decided that it was about time they were getting some of the meat once in great favor with them but now under the ban of the foreign conquerors. So they set upon the expedition with bows and arrows and spears and promptly ate the explorers and their guard.

Despite the fact that the arms factories are turning out all sorts of machine guns, little pocket pistols and other destruction of a convincing habit, there are people who go out of the world under the persuasion of the oldest weapons known to the history of mankind. A spear looks crude and no doubt it feels that way to the victim, but what it has to do is done effectively. The quietus brought about by an arrow tipped with a thorn is quite as final to an argument as if it were a pellet of lead.

The moral is, if there is any, don't tempt a cannibal.

GRINDING FINE.

There isn't so much heard about land fraud cases now, the novelty having dwindled away. But the government keeps prodding at the prosecution with the grim determination to break up this form of piracy and to send those concerned in it where they will learn the fundamental distinction between the things that are theirs and the things that are not.

The president of a cattle and loan corporation in Nebraska, said to be a wealthy man, has just been found guilty of acquiring 200 acres of good western soil by means not prescribed under the laws. If the appeal which, of course, has been taken, supports the lower court, the land grabber may have to pay a fine of $10,000 and serve two years in jail. Nor will he eat the bread of remorse alone. Two of his associates have also been indicted and they, too, face social extinction and dishonor.

The mills of the gods, according to the saying, grind slowly, but exceedingly fine. The gods are represented in this instance by the federal government, which shows both the patience and the ability to serve the part of the willing miller.

THE LAW AND ITS CRITICS.

The people of the United States are very much in the mood today to appreciate the mental state of Jack Cade, who digressed but once in his raid toward London, and that was to hang a lawyer.

The law is having its faults slapped back in its face considerably more than other departments of the social establishment, very little of which, indeed, is escaping condemnation just now. The law, as a matter of truth, has got itself enmeshed in its own nets. It has been weaving threads upon which the ways and desires of mankind are strung, and then, in a spirit of perversity, has proceeded to snarl and tangle the threads all up. The result isn't pleasant to look upon. The people are expressing disgust with it. Few members of the bar have the bravery to express an opinion in its favor. And several of them, notably the attorney general, have declared frankly that it is in an awful muss and requires a daring, ruthless sword to cut the knots and get the law back into an entirely just and efficient convenience.

The "knocking" possibly hurts the feelings of many lawyers. They believe they are judged by errors they have not the power to correct. But "knocking" always goes farther than it need. No movement for good has been free of exaggeration and misrepresentation. The human mind, when angered, has a way of reaching for the most biting adjectives, whether they fit the case in hand or not. The thing for the law to do is to smother its resentment against unfair criticism and give ear and aid to fair criticism.

COUNTING ROOM RAILROADS.

The Kansas City Star says that, while George Gould had been president of the Missouri Pacific for 18 years, he had visited the property but seldom.

The president of the New York Central is going over his lines constantly. He knows them as a good farmer knows his acres. The contrast of the certain prosperity of the New York Central and the uncertain prosperity of the Missouri Pacific company may not be due to the attention one man gives his responsibility and the neglect practiced by the other, but the fact has probably something to do with the difference in the conditions of the two railroads.

Mr. Gould had tremendously better opportunity than Harriman had. He started his career with railroad property in his hands. Harriman had to fight and scheme to obtain his first road. Gould has stuck to the financial end of the railroad business. Harriman was first a financier and then an operating genius. Far behind Gould, he overtook him and then left him out of sight in the rear.

The conduct of railroads from the fiscal agents' offices must fail in the end. The head of any business must know what he is doing and he'll never learn that by mere shuffling reports and sending out orders to do this or that or the other thing. The Missouri Pacific in the control of a highly trained operating expert will get upon its feet and, undoubtedly, gather to itself some of the wealth which has been going to its more practically minded rivals.

ELECTRIC DEVELOPMENT.

The more ambitious project so far undertaken in the development of interurban electric traffic falls to the honor of Missouri. A line is to be built connecting Kansas City and St. Louis, more than 200 miles apart. The enterprise will call for construction through one or two sections of rough country and operation through other sections so poor and little settled that it may be many years before profitable returns from them may be expected.

There are, of course, several electric lines with more than 200 miles of rails. Large cities are connected by trolley. But this Missouri project will establish electric communication between the two largest cities of a state. It will cross the state by a direct route. It will come into competition with several steam roads which so far have not had to worry about this kind of competition.

It should be remembered that the development of the steam roads came through many promotions. The building up of the big systems is comparatively recent. Two hundred miles is not very much in the way of railway building, as one ordinarily thinks of it, but considering the boldness of this latest enterprise, it is a sign that should not be long until electrical construction will be carried on upon the big scale of the steam lines.

INDIAN TRADITION.

We note these lines under a picture in a western newspaper:

Here on this mound a hundred years ago Indian braves lit their council fires and smoked their council pipes.

Is there a community in all North America which cannot boast a council rock, or a council tree, or some other thing or place where the aborigines were supposed to sit down and solemnly discuss affairs of state while filling their lungs with tobacco? We have our own Roche de Boeuf to which the redskins are said to have waded and there deliberated and smoked. A search of the archeological reports of Ohio would probably reveal a thousand traditions of the sort, more or less of doubtful value.

The farther back you go into the history of the Indians the more you are convinced that they were a highly intelligent race, having a vast respect for parliamentary discussions and forms and exceedingly fond of lighting council fires and pulling at council pipes. But when you see an Indian rolling a cigarette at some far western railroad station, or when you paddle about the St. Clair flats with one, who might fall into the water with advantage to the atmosphere, you begin to wonder if Indian tradition isn't rather overweighted with dignity.

MATCHES AND LAW-MAKERS.

Mere specks of the chemical used for the manufacture of most of the matches in this country sometimes lodge in the teeth of the working people. They set up a terrible disease, which eats away at the bone, causing disfigurement, paralysis, horrible agony and in time, unless halted by heroic surgery, brings death.

The Diamond Match Co.—the so-called match trust—acquired the exclusive rights to the use of a perfectly harmless substitute for the chemical long employed. The trust, instead of making the most of its great advantage, surrendered to a humanitarian impulse and gave the patent rights to the new preparation to the public. Any manufacturer can make it and use it who pleases.

A bill in congress calls for absolute prohibition of the use of white phosphorus in the making of matches. It has the opposition of manufacturers in whose plants are installed machinery which might have to be changed were another chemical used. The house committee of ways and means, ignoring the appeals of doctors, students of social conditions and the high example of the trust—showing for once the possession of a heart—listens to the objecting manufacturers and lets the bill go over to the next congress.

Our statesmen at Washington have a habit of wondering why the people turn on them.

Former Governor Haskell has purchased an Olkahoma newspaper, but that doesn't necessarily mean that he will lead a quiet, unostentatious life.

"Wellesley students are to be taught the art of raising onions." To make a success they will have to understand the art of pulling weeds.

A Pittsburg woman wants a divorce because her husband spanked her with a hair brush. She couldn't appreciate his original method.

Emperor William is now 52 years of age, and still has enough interest in life to turn up the ends of his mustache.

One aviator has decided to quit flying and is going in for matrimony as a less hazardous undertaking.

Baron Munchausen got his reputation when the competition was not so strong as it is now.

A St. Louis minister says love-making is natural and proper. And it is also popular.

Now and then wood alcohol kills somebody. It is much quicker than the other kind.

When Washington state women sit on juries will they take their knitting with them?

Rebuilding Many Destroyed Cities

FIRE, more than the earthquake, was the direct cause of the destruction of San Francisco. The earthquake did its worst work by bringing on the fire. It is not surprising, for that reason, that there was never any serious doubt about the rebuilding of the California metropolis. It was evident that buildings could be erected which would be practically fireproof, and nearly secure against earthquakes as severe as the one which caused, directly and indirectly, one of the greatest disasters in history.

Messina's situation was entirely different. The earthquake which wrecked that city needed no fire to do the heavier part of the work of death and havoc. The destruction wrought by the earth convulsions was complete. The plight of the Italian city was much worse than that of San Francisco.

Moreover, Messina had been visited by terrible earthquakes in earlier times. Its dire experience was not new. The shores of the strait which separates Sicily from the main land have long been known as an earthquake district.

But Messina is being rebuilt. About 20,000 persons are living there in houses which have been repaired. Not less than 40,000, it is calculated, are sheltered in temporary structures known as cantonments. The Italian government has spent about $15,000,000 in the relief of the survivors of the great disaster and in starting the rebuilding and rehabilitation of the city. It plans to expend about $80,000,000 more.

The government is clearing away debris where it still remains. Harbor improvements are in progress, on a large scale. Over 1,000,000 cubic yards of wreckage has been removed from the streets and squares and the government property in the city, to say nothing of what has been done on private premises. Commerce is rapidly recovering. Messina is fast "coming back."

This is an old story in Italy. Many towns which have been more or less completely destroyed by earthquakes and volcanic eruptions have been rebuilt and populated again, some of them several times. Villages on the slopes of Mt. Etna and Mt. Vesuvius have been wiped off the face of the earth and gradually built up, only to meet the same fate, once more.

In Central America and South America there have been striking illustrations of the general rule that men will cling to attractive sites for their cities and towns, in the face of the most discouraging catastrophies. Lisbon is one of the great cities of Europe which have had the same experience of recovery from a fearful earthquake.

Insecurity of position is like an abnormally high death rate in a city. It may hinder the growth and lessen the prosperity of the town, but it does not necessarily prevent it from becoming both big and opulent. Galveston's flood kept the Texas port from making any gain in the last ten years, but it did not curb the ambitions of the city or narrow its plans for the future. On the contrary, the flood caused the rebuilding of Galveston on a more secure foundation than ever before.

There have been exceptions, it is true, to the general rule of prompt rebuilding of cities ruined by convulsions of nature. Pompeii has never been replaced by a modern city, on the same site. It seems improbable that St. Pierre, in Martinique, will ever become as large a city as it was before the volcano behind the town destroyed it utterly and killed practically all of its inhabitants.

The test is the balance between unusual dangers and extraordinary advantages of position. If the latter are great, the former scarcely ever cause the abandonment of a city's site or the forsaking of any district, urban or rural. Messina is the latest and most striking evidence of the force of this general rule.

Black Eagle in Kansas.

Topeka Capital.

Albert White, a young man near this city, a short time ago killed a large black eagle which measured 6 feet 10 inches from tip to tip of the wings, the largest of this kind of a bird ever killed in this country.

These fowls are quite rare in this part of the state, but occasionally one is killed. This is not only the largest of the kind ever killed in this county but it is the first one killed in several years.

SUNDAY SCHOOL

REFORMER'S LAST TRIUMPH

International Sunday School Lesson for March 5 Is "Elijah Goes Up by a Whirlwind to Heaven." II. Kings 2:1-18.

By William T. Ellis.

The man who dares and who forgets himself in a great loyalty is a man to be implicitly trusted. This morning there called upon me a grizzled Arab who wanted to serve as cook on a long expedition I am making through the scenes of the Sunday school lessons of the year. It is a notoriously dangerous region, and I asked him half-jestingly, what he would do if we were attacked by Bedouins. "I do not care for my life. I stand by my master. The result is with Allah." The man spoke the truth, as letters from friends whom he had stood by in perilous places proved, and of course I engaged him. From Bagdad to Damascus the man is known for his fine loyalty; and honors and rewards have been heaped upon him by grateful employers.

That is the style of man Elijah was. He had only one idea: Loyalty to his master. True, his heart failed him once, but that was largely the physical depression of an overstrained and hungry man. Mostly he fearlessly fronted Ahab and the priests of Baal and the degenerate hosts of Israel, and the perils of the wilderness with unblanched face. He was brave simply because he was loyal. In his immersion in the cause he forgot himself. That is about the best recipe for becoming great or heroic that I know. Self-consciousness is foe of courage and bigness. The triumphal entry into glory is for the persons who have a limitless capacity for loyalty to high duty.

The Man Who Outfaced Kings.

The business of confronting kings and a nation in their sins with the judgments of Jehovah was no pleasant one. The Christian iconoclast does not enjoy his task. The reformer who must smite the evil as well as erect the good, has no delight in making enemies. Do you suppose that Elijah, of whose sensitive spirit we have at least one glimpse, was any more indifferent than other fine-grained men to the slanderous stories that were told about him; and to the constant persecution of his enemies? As he rebuked Ahab and Ahaziah, it no doubt required a special summoning of moral courage in each instance. Probably he had that same lump in his throat which comes to the best of us as we try to say the necessarily hard words of duty.

God send our day more Elijahs. With all our elaborate excellent scheme for reform, we have no need so pressing as the need for men. Clever men, learned men, urbane and cosmopolitan men we have in plenty; but our need of needs is for men in the grip of a passionate devotion to the cause of God and righteousness. Such will never lack for place or pulpit.

The Last Times.

Only those who have undergone a great parting, one of those unspeakable experiences which read the heart, can understand the sacredness of the last things—the last walk, the last pressure of the hand, the last words, the last glance of the tear-filled eyes. Elijah had come to this tender experience. His summons to a higher post had been received. The promotion was acceptable to the weary man; but before he went to heaven he wanted a last look upon the scenes associated with great events in his life.

And he wanted to go alone. There are times when the presence of even dear ones is an intrusion. In this last long walk through the land he had served, Elijah planned to have no other company than his memories, and his communings with the Master whose summons he had heard. Even Elisha, his beloved disciple, who had ministered to him so attentively and faithfully, should remain behind.

There are some passionate souls whose love will not be denied. The devotion that moves heaven was that which the old man encountered in the younger when he bade him remain at Gilgal. There may have been routine work for Elisha to do in the school of the prophets there; but there sometimes arise, once or twice it may be in a life-time, occasions which set aside all lesser obligations. Such an hour had struck for the young man who, long before, had left his ploughing at Elijah's bidding, and who now loved him with passionate devotion as friend, teacher, master and father. As Jacob at Peniel clung to the angel, so Elisha held fast to Elijah and tramped in sympathetic silence beside him as they covered the miles to Bethel. Here, too, and at Jericho, the older prophet gently urged the younger one to stay; possibly to protect him from the anguish of the parting; for so strong love shields the objects of its affection at its own cost. Elisha remained undeterred unto the end; he had not been Elijah's disciple these years for naught.

The Wordy Comforters.

Few persons are masters of the fine art of keeping silence. Elisha's fellow students belonged to this large class. They intruded their blundering, well meant sympathy where they should have stood aside in reverence for grief. I once visited a home where the only daughter had died a few hours before. Other neighbors were there, and I had to listen to their bungling words, which must have been to the bleeding hearts as sandpaper upon an open wound. I fled almost before I could decently offer such services as might be possible to a friend: That experience was too harrowing.

"Knowest thou that Jehovah will take away thy master from thy head today?" chorused the curious students at Bethel and Jericho. What sophomores they were! Much there remained for them to learn. If they were to exercise the delicate offices of the minister to human souls. Press your neighbor's hand in his grief, and run his errands for him, and do what ever else tact may suggest, but do not wound his sore spirit further with clumsy words. Every theological seminary should hold up before its students the case of these sons of the prophets as an evil example of how not to behave on occasions of funerals.

The Last Long Walk.

Throughout the busy years that followed, the younger man's thoughts doubtless turned often in the night watches to that memorable walk from Gilgal to Bethel, and then down to Jericho and Gilgal and across to the East side of the Jordan. What was said when at intervals the older man broke the silence? Did he recall the story of Jacob and his vision at Bethel, and the wonderful persistence of God's providence in fulfilling through the long centuries the promise then made?

Every foot of the way was full of thoughts of God's dealing with Israel, and with Elijah himself. As they came down the rocky edge of the Brook Cherith, did Elijah tell again the story of the ravens, to hearten his disciples' faith? At Jericho was the conversation all of the affairs of the school of the prophets, a few parting admonitions and practical directions, or did it go back to the wonderful fall of Jericho before the trumpets of faith? On the slippery slopes of the slime pits of the kings were there stories of Abraham and his victory? As the Jordan was crossed, and Elijah smote the waters, had he a word concerning Joshua's similar crossing? On the other side, did they journey up to Mt. Nebo, where Moses had his glorious exit, Elijah speaking the while the great lesson of faith in the God of unfailing promises? Much could be talked about in that long walk of 30 or 40 miles. Would that more of the last words of the prophet who was to come again, on the Mt. of Olives, which they could see clearly from the hills beyond Jordan to comfort the Greatest of the Prophets.

In this instance we have the rare combination of a person with discernment close to a great man, Elisha, despite his nearness, had eyes to see the real significance of Elijah. Probably some of the other sons of the prophets gossiped about their master's unconventional attire, his uncouth mantle and leather girdle, his lack of "small talk" and ease in conversation. Elisha saw the prophet's soul, and coveted its likeness in himself.

The Chariot of Fire.

Literature is full of stories of opportunities of choice—the princess' three caskets, Aladdin in the cave, etc., and this is one of the most dramatic of them. Elijah gave his friend the liberty to make his choice of a final bequest. What a chance for an ambitious man! Elisha's love was without alloy; he wanted his teacher's self, and not his bestowals. He asked for a double portion of the spirit of Elijah; the passion that had constrained him to follow the master burned undimmed in his breast. Love always asks for a personality, and not for material gifts. A bride rejoices in her husband's gifts only because they represent the giving of himself to her.

The choice of Elisha, who coveted earnestly the best gifts, illustrates Martineau's fine paragraph:

"High hearts are never long without hearing some new call, some distant clarion of God, even in their dreams; and soon they are observed to break up the camp of ease, and start on some fresh march of faithful service. And, looking higher, still, we find those who never wait till their moral work accumulates, and who reward resolution with no rest; with whom therefore, the altenation is instantaneous and constant; who do the good only to see the better, and see the better only to achieve it; who are too meek for transport, too faithful for remorse, too earnest for repose; whose worship is action, and whose action ceaseless aspiration."

As teacher and pupil walked and held converse together, perhaps up one of the many steep and rocky ravines of the trans-Jordan mountains, or in one of the clefts of Mt. Nebo, there suddenly appeared a chariot of fire, with horses of fire, and parted them asunder. These were merely the outriders of the whirlwind which seized Elijah and carried him aloft. Here Elijah's cry of worshipful wonder and human anguish, "My father! My father! the chariots of Israel and the horsemen thereof!"

God has special providences for special men; they who serve Him greatly are greatly honored; and a liveried equipage from the royal stables of heaven was sent to escort to the King's presence this messenger who had been true to Him in caves and deserts and hard and lonely places. Loyalty had its fitting reward.

The Legend of the Phoenix.

London Globe.

According to ancient writers, the phoenix was a bird of great beauty, about the size of an eagle. Only one of these birds could live at a time, but its existence covered a period of 500 or 600 years. When its life drew to a close the bird built for itself a funeral pyre of wood and aromatic spices, with its wings fanned the pyre into a flame and therein consumed itself. From the ashes a worm was produced out of which another phoenix was formed, having all the vigor of youth.

The first care of the new phoenix was to solemnize its parent's obsequies. For that purpose it made a ball of myrrh, frankincense and other fragrant things. At Heliopolis, a city in lower Egypt, there was a magnificent temple dedicated to the sun. To this temple the phoenix would carry the fragrant ball and burn it on the altar of the sun as a sacrifice. The priests then examined the register and found that exactly 500 years or exactly 600 years had elapsed since that same ceremony had taken place.

A Royal Abbess.

Pall Mall Gazette.

The Archduchess Elizabeth Francesca, oldest unmarried granddaughter of the emperor of Austria, who made her debut at the first Viennese court ball of the season, did not present so picturesque a figure as her cousin, the Archduchess Elizabeth Mary, on a similar occasion.

Until her marriage with Prince Otto zu Windischgratz the Crown Prince Rudolph's daughter was abbess of the Order of St. Theresa and wore the velvet and ermine robes of her office at all state functions. With these she carried a pastoral staff, studded with jewels, presented to the order by St. Wenceslaus, king of Bohemia, 600 years ago. A mitre of peculiar shape perched on the curly head of the 17-year-old archduchess gave a piquant finish to her appearance when she made her first public curtesy to her grandfather.

Relic of Locusts of 1885.

Bethlehem Cor. Philadelphia Record.

James O. Kichline, of North Bethlehem has a unique relic of the invasion, in 1885, of the 17-year locusts in this vicinity. When locusts by the million overran the country there he spent his spare time gathering the insects. Then at his leisure he constructed of them a wreath and a star. He took a year to do this, and in the construction of the wreath used many thousands of locusts.

The wreath itself is composed entirely of locusts' wings, arranged in flower and leaf fashion. The star's center is also composed of locusts' wings, while the six points are made of whole locusts.

The background of the star is made of leaves of locusts' wings. The wreath and star stand two feet high by three feet wide, and this piece is but one of the many novelties made during his lifetime by Mr. Kichline, who is 74 years old.

Varieties

Direct telegraphing between Montreal and Australian cities now is possible.

Antwerp, one of the world's four largest ports, is 53 miles from the sea.

Coat room privileges of a hotel are often sold, bringing from $5,000 to $10,000 a year.

Moscow has 20,000 cabs and St. Petersburg probably the same number.

A religious paper described the throat of a suicide as being "cut from year to year."

Rubber nails for use in places where metal ones would corrode are a German novelty.

There are about 270 tons of metal in a mile of average railroad.

On June 30, 1910, Hawaii was using 861 automobiles, of which 555 were in the city of Honolulu.

Many plants have the power to shift their quarters. The orchid can move one step every year.

The Bank of Rome has decided to open an office at Constantinople, with a branch office at Jerusalem.

There are about 3,000 weddings every 24 hours, taking the entire world into consideration.

The Chinese government will hereafter print its own postage stamps, instead of having the work done abroad.

Of the 500 or more barrel and cooperage factories in Germany, about 40 are run by steampower.

Pistachio nuts, or "green almonds," came originally from Syria. The first California crop was gathered in 1887.

For the first time in the history of the industry in that state Ohio mined more than 30,000,000 tons of coal last year.

No fewer than 15,000 coolies were at work last November on one of the railroads under construction in China.

The French government's profits from the tobacco monopoly during the century from 1811 to 1910 amounted to $2,929,596,000.

The Japanese manufacture much of their paper from millet stalks. Manchuria furnishes about 245,000 tons of pulp a year.

The Russian government desires to encourage American capital and enterprise to seek investment and employment in the empire.

The Falls of the River Jordan below the Lake of Galilee are to be harnessed to supply electricity to the larger towns of Palestine.

The new Cunard steamer which is now being built, and which is to be the largest steamer in the world, is to be called the Aquitania.

The material from which meerschaum pipes are made is becoming scarce and the large pipe making industry of Europe seems endanger.

The Turkish government has recently asked for tenders for the installation and operation of an electric lighting concession for Jerusalem.

The Canadian superintendent of immigration reports that the total immigration into Canada last year was 243,171, as compared with 150,256 in 1909.

A boiler, invented by a Virginian, holds the meat to be cooked in a vertical position within a casing that catches every drop of juice that falls from it.

A collapsible berth that may be hung on the back of car seat has been invented by a Californian for the benefit of infants on long railroad journeys.

Arizona maintains a prison, an asylum for the insane, an industrial school and a home for aged and infirm pioneers, a university and two normal schools.

British exhibitors at the Argentine exposition held in Buenos Ayres received an excellent return for their trouble, placing orders aggregating no less than $14,599,000.

A new English automobile speedometr that can be read from the roadside as well as from the vehicle itself rings a bell and switches on a red light if a set speed be exceeded.

Hazelton claims that the highest inhabited point in Pennsylvania is in that city, at the corner of Thomas and Eleventh streets, where the elevation is 1,885.7 feet above sea level.

The international exposition which will be opened at Turin on April 29 is expected to show that Italy has progressed more rapidly than any other European nation in the last 50 years.

The Japanese government has suspended the granting of water power rights by provincial authorities and is making a systematic survey of the empire's resources of that nature.

Trade of the United States with noncontiguous territory in 1910 reached a total of over $200,000,000, an increase of roundly 100 per cent over 1903, the first year for which figures are available.

The excess of births over deaths throughout France was only 13,242, in 1909, an increase of the population of France of 3,000 to 10,000. The increase of population in 1908 was 46,411.

Catherine Panagiotaton is the first woman to be made a member of the faculty of the University of Athens, Greece. Miss Panagiotaton is also the first woman doctor to practice in Greece.

Stunted maple trees, grown in mountainous regions, where the winters are long and severe, and the snowfall considerable, furnish the best wood for violins, in the opinion of German makers.

One of the favorite sports at the Swiss winter resorts is called Skikjoring. It consists in letting a horse draw a ski runner—a combination which results in divers accidents, mostly harmless.

A sentimental novelist, describing his heroine as one who "always kept modestly in the background," was horrified to find it recorded in print that she "always kept modesty in the background."

An American consul, Julian H. Arnold, traveled several months in western China last summer. He stopped at 89 inns and never did he experience the least uncivility or unfriendly treatment.

In Hawaii's territorial life of ten years bank deposits have grown from $4,000,000 to over $13,000,000, and savings have risen from $804,000 to $4,290,000. The Chinese have the largest per capita average savings bank accounts, $328.83.

The island on which the Eddystone lighthouse is situated is the smallest inhabited island in the world, it is said, although there may be some disputants to this claim in the Thousand Islands. It is only 30 feet in diameter at low water.

Japanese cotton mill interests are embarking on cotton raising in Siam. Considerable Siamese cotton has been shipped to Japan at times in recent years and it is said in a general way to equal Indian cotton. Considerable areas in Siam are said to be suitable to cotton growing.

Rheumatism Advice

Gives Prominent Doctor's Best Prescription—Is Easily Mixed.

"Get one ounce of syrup of Sarsaparilla compound and one ounce of Toris compound. Then get half a pint of good whiskey, and put the other two ingredients into it. Take a tablespoonful of this mixture before each meal and at bed time. Shake the bottle before using." This is not new in this city as many of the worst cases of rheumatism and back-ache have been cured by it. Good results come the first day. Any druggist has these ingredients on hand or will quickly get them from his wholesale house. Any one can mix them.

Consumption Book FREE

This valuable medical book tells in plain, simple language how Consumption can be cured in your own home. If you know of any one suffering from Consumption, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma or any throat or lung trouble, or are yourself afflicted, this book will help you to a cure. Even if you are in the advanced stage of the disease and feel there is no hope, this book will show you how others have cured themselves after all remedies they had tried failed, and they believed their case hopeless.

Write at once to the Yonkerman Consumption Remedy Co., 4506 Water Street, Kalamazoo, Mich., and they will gladly send you the book by return mail free and also a generous supply of the New Treatment, absolutely free, for they want every sufferer to have this wonderful remedy before it is too late. Don't wait—write today. It may mean the saving of your life.

KIDNEYS and BLADER

$1 PACKAGE FOR YOU.

Here is a remedy that has had nearly 20 years successful use. Harmless and swift.

That it may tell you its own story in a more convincing manner than mere words, I will send you by return mail a regular $1 package absolutely FREE and without obligation, if you will write me five or your worst symptoms and send 4 cents in stamps for postage. Dr. D. A. Williams, East Hampton, Conn.

FAT FOLKS

Give me your name and address and I will tell you how to reduce your bust, waist and hips without starving. Results Guaranteed.

Mrs. G. M. Greising, 511 Main St., Toledo, O.

LADIES

WHY SUFFER?

Orange Lily cured me of painful periods, Leucorrhea, Ulceration and other Irregularities after I had been given up to die. To any suffering lady I will send a 50 cent package of this wonderful remedy FREE. Send at once to

MRS. C. C. FRETTER, Box 306, DETROIT, MICH.

FITS CURED NO CURE NO PAY—In other words you do not pay our small profressional fee until cured and satisfied. German-American Institute, 1851 Grand Ave. Kansas City, Mo.

FREE Future, past, present revealed; cause of failure and key to success can be given. Three 2c stamps and birthdate gets free reading. Can astonish you. Madam Irene, 115 Second St., Kewanee, Ills.

SECRETS FOR WOMEN in our catalog of RUBBER NECESSITIES, TOILET SUPPLIES. Send 2c stamp. Fairbank Supply House, AN-60 Wabash Av., Chicago

TAPE-WORM EXPELLED WITH HEAD. WRITE FOR BOOKLET. BYRON FIELD & CO. 182 STATE ST. CHICAGO, ILL.

GET MARRIED Matrimonial paper with advertisements of marriageable people from all sections, rich, poor, old, young, Protestants, Catholics, etc., mailed sealed free. D. G. GUNNELS, Toledo, Ohio.

FUTURE I predict love, business, success or trouble; birthdate and 10c. Prof. O. B. Johnston, Harrisville, W. Va

MARRY Catalogue, with hundreds of photos and descriptions FREE. Pay if suited. SELECT CLUB, Dept. 46, TEKONSHA, MICHIGAN.

MARRY BEST PLAN ON EARTH, sent FREE PHOTOS OF EVERY LADY MEMBER. THE PILOT, Dept. 39, Marshall, Mich.

Marry RICH Big List of Descriptions and Photos Free (sealed) Standard Cor. Club, Grayslake, Ill.

MARRY WEALTH AND BEAUTY, Marriage Directory FREE. Pay when married. New Plan, Box 314 Y. H., Kansas City, Mo.

MARRY—Many wealthy, both sex—will marry. Wonderful results. Strictly confidential; best plan free. Dept. 56, Box 26, Oakland, Cal.

LADIES when delayed or irregular use Triumph Pills, always dependable. "Relief" and particulars free. Write National Medical Institute, Milwaukee, Wis.

SECRETS on Dice, Cards, Slotmachines, etc., illustrated circular free. Ham. B Co., Box 1630, Hammond, Ind.

SHE'S FREE, HAPPY, SILENT

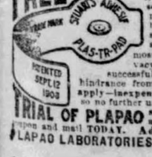
Mrs. Margaret Emerson McKim Won't Discuss Vanderbilt Affair.

New York, Feb. 27.—Mrs. Margaret Emerson McKim arrived in New York "free, happy and glad of it," to use her own words. But to every request for a statement about her expected engagement to Alfred G. Vanderbilt she offered the pleading protest that questions of such a personal nature were "unfair."

The pretty divorcee insisted that she had just returned from a very restful visit to the winter home of her father, Capt. Isaac Emerson, near Georgetown, S. C., with the intention of living quietly in New York. To a reporter who had boarded the train at Philadelphia Mrs. McKim displayed interest and much amusement over the reports which have puzzled society since the settlement of the alienation suit brought by her former husband, Dr. McKim. But when pressed to discuss her engagement to Mr. Vanderbilt, she resolutely declined.

"Really, there isn't anything that I can say now," she protested. "Plans? Oh, dear! I haven't any. Why does everyone take such an interest in my affairs, especially such personal matters?"

Don't Wear a Truss



FREE TRIAL OF PLAPAO STUART'S PLAS-TR-PADS are different from all other pelvial trusses, being medicated self adhesive purposely to hold the rupture in place without straps, buckles or springs—cannot slip, so cannot chafe or compress against the pelvic bone. The most obstinate cases cured in the privacy of the home. Thousands have successfully treated themselves without hindrance from work. Soft as velvet—easy to apply—inexpensive. Process of cure is natural, so no further use for trusses. We prove what we say by sending a Trial of Plapao absolutely FREE. Write name on coupon and mail TODAY. Address—

PLAPAO LABORATORIES, Block 88, St. Louis, Mo.

Name .....

Address .....

Return mail will bring Free trial Plapao.

T. R. FOR RECIPROCITY

Cordially Endorses Taft's Plan for Closer Bond With Canada.

Chicago, Feb. 23.—Col. Theodore Roosevelt in the last of three formal speeches here yesterday, warmly advocated the proposed reciprocity trade agreement with Canada and scored congressmen whom he said were responsible for hindering the confirmation of the agreement by means of an "annexation scare." From Canada he turned his attention to peace advocates who seek to prevent the fortification of the Panama canal, claimed it the clear and apparent duty of the United States to fortify the canal.

Col. Roosevelt was cheered when he advocated the proposed reciprocity agreement with Canada and praised President Taft for the efforts the President is extending toward its confirmation. "I not only believe in the agreement on economic grounds," said Col. Roosevelt, "but because I feel it should be a cardinal object of our policy to strengthen in every way the relations of amity and mutual self-respect between us and our great and growing neighbor on the north.

"I am sure you share with me the feeling of profound disapprobation for those members of congress who have indirectly sought to bar the path, not only to the proposed reciprocity agreement, but to bar the path to good feeling between us and Canada, by introducing in congress resolutions pretending to look toward the annexation of Canada.

"I say pretending because these resolutions obviously were introduced in bad faith.

"And they were introduced in what I must call a very mean spirit, the desire to do petty mischief to people in one's own country with whom they disagree politically at the moment by causing a possible serious estrangement and misunderstanding in the foreign relations of this country with a friendly power."

"HANDS OFF" IS NEW WORD

San Antonio Citizens Are For Mexican Rebels.

Washington, Feb. 27.—That the President and congress shall "call a halt and fake hands off" in the matter of the Mexican revolution is the "demand" of certain residents of San Antonio, Tex.

The demand reached the senate today in a petition bearing 50 signatures. The document was addressed to "the president of the United States senate and to the speaker of the house of representatives" and read:

"We, the undersigned, citizens of San Antonio, Tex., and liberty loving people of the United States, do hereby most earnestly protest against your taking any part in the Mexican revolution, which is now going on in Mexico. There is not an honest, liberty-loving man in this country knowing the cause of this revolution but who is heart and soul in sympathy with those revolutionists; we therefore demand that you call a halt and take hands off of same and let old Despot Diaz and the revolutionists fight it out."

DIAZ READY FOR PEACE

Insurrecto Leader Declares Overtures Have Been Received From Federals.

Washington, Feb. 27.—Dr. Vasquez Gomez, head of the confidential agency here of the Mexican revolutionists, last night announced that he indirectly had received overtures for peace from the federal government.

Dr. Gomez said that the confidential agency here had been advised by its junta in El Paso, Tex., of the desire of Gov. Ahumada, of Chihuahua to confer in Chihuahua with Francisco I. Madero, leader of the revolution, and also had been informed through its junta in San Antonio, Tex., that three delegates of the Diaz government wished to meet Dr. Gomez on the border and arrange for the termination of hostilities.

Dr. Gomez, who was for a long time the family physician of President Diaz, and who was in the last election candidate for the vice presidency of Mexico on the same ticket as Francisco I. Madero, the candidate for president, declared that the provisional government would not "undertake any negotiations of peace except under the condition that the delegates shall be legally and fully authorized with written powers." He added that it was further desired by the revolutionists that the arrangement for peace negotiations "should be published and recognized by the federal government officially."

These steps, he explained, were necessary because of the repudiation by the federal government of connection with the peace conference arrangd by Gov. Sanchez last November. Dr. Gomez asserted that the revolutionists would insist on the abdication of the presidency by Diaz and that last night he had telegraphed to the junta at San Antonio, Tex., for information as to the source of the overtures for peace and the names of the three peace envoys sent there by Diaz.

MILLIONS IN WANT OF BREAD

Famine Conditions in China Are Growing Worse Daily.

Washington, Feb. 23.—Advices from China indicate that conditions in the famine district are growing worse daily and that 2,500,000 will die for want of bread if assistance is not rendered immediately. This number comprises nearly the entire population of the northern part of the provinces of Kiang-Su and Anhui.

During the first days of the famine mothers endeavored to sell their babes to provide food for themselves and save the children from starvation. Now they are trying to give the children away in the hope that those to whom the babies are given will be able to feed them. Along the banks of the Grand Canal the victims of this terrible calamity are living in mud and water, with only shacks of matting over their heads.

DAVIS NABBED IN RIO JANEIRO

Boston Broker, Who Fled With $500,000, Held in Brazil.

Boston Feb. 24.—Deputy Superintendent of Police William B. Watts received a cablegram today from the United States consulate at Rio Janeiro announcing the arrest of Robert E. Davie, the missing Boston broker who is charged with embezzlement of upwards of $500,000 in money and securities from a large number of persons.

Relieve Your Stomach

Send for a Free Package of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets and Let Them Digest Your Food.

THREE THINGS YOU MUST NOT DO.

If you have indigestion, loss of appetite, sour stomach, belching, sour watery risings, headaches, sleeplessness, lack of ambition, nauseau and other symptoms, peculiar to all stomach troubles, there are three things you must not do.

First—Don't neglect your stomach by letting it take care of itself, because it will constantly grow worse.

Second—Don't use cheap "tonics," "drugs" and "pills," which simply irritate and inflame the stomach and intestines and which will ruin your health completely; and

Third—Don't starve yourself, because by so doing you are robbing the body of its proper nourishment.

A large number of people do one of these three foolish things. That's why they never regain their former health.

Starvation is a common practice among people who have weak stomachs, but does it sound reasonable to you to deprive the body of its nourishment every time you wish to give the stomach a rest? We admit that your stomach needs rest, in fact that's the very point we wish to impress upon you, but there is a better, safer, quicker, and more pleasant way to give your stomach a rest, than by the starvation method.

What you need is something that will take the place of your stomach and do it's work—some substitute that will digest and assimilate the food, thus giving the body its proper nourishment, without taxing the stomach.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are the best substitute known, because they contain the very agencies necessary to digest all foods. These elements will thoroughly digest and assimilate any and all foods so you can eat all you want.

Experiments and tests have proven that one grain of the active principle contained in these tablets will digest 3,000 grains of meat, eggs and other wholesome foods. One or two of these wonderful tablets taken after each meal will relieve your stomach of practically all the work, thus giving it the much needed rest. Keep this up for a short time and your stomach will soon regain its health and strength.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are put up in the form of little tablets or lozenges, are easy and pleasant to take and cannot lose their strength by evaporation, as most liquid medicines do.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are sold in large 50c boxes by all druggists in the United States.

We would like to have you try them before you buy, so if you will send us your name and address we will send you, absolutely free, a sample package of these wonderful tablets. Write today to F. A. Stuart, 332 Stuart Bldg., Marshall, Mich.

BRIAND CABINET QUITS IN FRANCE

Paris, Feb. 27.—Premier Aristide Briand, who succeeded Clemenceau as head of the French cabinet on July 23, 1909, today tendered the resignation of his ministry to President Fallieres. Later in the afternoon it was announced that President Fallieres had accepted the resignation of the cabinet. On November 2 last Briand formally retired, but a few later he was restored to power and formed a new cabinet from which all elements not thoroughly in sympathy with his attitude toward labor had been eliminated

The situation at present is wholly different and the premier had declared himself weary of the bickerings of parliament and the intrigues of the groups nominally supporting him, and expressed the wish that he might be relieved of the responsibilities of government.

BURNING BABY UNDER SPIGOT

Little Sister Quick to Do the Right Thing.

Chester, Pa., Feb. 27.—Anna King, 9 years old, saved her 2-year-old brother Joseph from being terribly burned yesterday. The boy was playing with matches when one ignited and set fire to the carpet. The flames reached the baby's dress and the little fellow was enveloped by fire when Anna entered the room.

Rescuing the child from his perilous position the girl carried him to the kitchen sink and placed him under the spigot, which she turned on. The baby boy was only slightly burned.

No More Wrinkles

BEAUTIFUL BUST

Superfluous Hair Vanishes Like Magic by a New Discovery.

Pimples and Blackheads Removed Forever.

Let this woman send you free, everything she agrees, and beautify your face and form quickly.

SHE LOOKS LIKE A GIRL OF 18.

This clever woman has not a wrinkle upon her face; she has perfected a marvelous, simple method which brought a wonderful change in her face in a single night. For removing wrinkles and developing the bust, her method is truly wonderfully rapid.

She made herself the woman she is today and brought about the wonderful change in her appearance in a secret and pleasant manner. Her complexion is as clear and fair as that of a child. She turned her scrawny figure into a beautiful bust and well developed form. She had thin, scrawny eye-lashes and eyebrows, which could scarcely be seen, and she made them long, thick and beautiful by her own methods and removed every blackhead and pimple from her face in a single night.

You can imagine her joy, when by her own simple discovery, she removed every wrinkle from her face and developed her thin neck and form to beautiful proportions.

Nothing is taken into the stomach, no common message, no harmful plasters, no worthless creams.

By her new process, she removes wrinkles and develops the whole figure plump and fat.

It is simply astonishing the hundreds of women who write in regarding the wonderful results from this new beauty treatment, which is beautifying their face and form after beauty doctors and other methods failed.

Mary Merritt, of Wis., writes, her wrinkles have entirely disappeared. Miss Hanson writes, her bust is beautifully developed and wrinkles gone. Mrs. Markham writes, her wrinkles vanished over night.

Miss Alice Day writes, every blackhead and pimple has vanished forever.

The valuable new **beauty book** which Madame Cuningham is sending free to thousands of women is certainly a blessing to womankind, as it makes known her remarkable methods of beautifying the face and figure of unattractive women.

All our readers should write her at once and she will send you absolutely free all she agrees, and will show our readers **how to remove wrinkles in 8 hours; how to develop the bust; how to make, long, thick eyelashes and eyebrows; how to remove superfluous hair; how to remove blackheads, pimples and freckles; how to remove dark circles under the eyes; how to quickly remove double chin; how to build up sunken cheeks & add flesh to the body; how to darken gray hair & stop hair falling; how to stop forever perspiration odor.**

Simply address your letter to Evelyn Cuningham Suite A-50, 7 Randolph St., Chicago, Ill., and don't send any money, because particulars are free, as this charming woman is doing her utmost to benefit girls or women in need of secret information which will add to their beauty and make life sweeter and loveller in every way.

SHEPARD QUITS RACE

Makes First Move to Clear the New York Situation.

Albany, N. Y., Feb. 27.—The withdrawal of Edward M. Shepard from the senatorial contest resulted in a scattering of insurgent votes, and the appearance of three new candidates in today's perfunctory joint ballot. John D. Kerman, of Utica, received 10 of the 25 insurgent votes, while William F. Sheehan's vote totalled 9. Lieutenant Governor Thomas F. Conway, former attorney general, S. W. Rosendale, of Albany, Edward M. Grout, ex-comptroller of New York City, were the new candidates.

New York, Feb. 27.—Edward M. Shepard has quit the race for United States senator to succeed Chauncey M. Depew, Charles F. Murphy is going to Mt. Clemens, Mich., to take a rest and the talk is that Sheehan must get out of the contest for decency's sake and stop the deadlock at Albany that has been going on for eight weeks.

Shepard starts his statement of withdrawal by showing that important national legislation pending at Washington, unless a United States senator from New York is chosen soon, may find the state only half represented there. Sheehan, he states, can be elected senator only by the aid of Republican votes and he does not think any Republican would dare to vote for him. Even at this late day, he says, he assumes that it must be clear to Sheehan and his supporters that he—Sheehan—cannot be elected.

Will Still Be Active.

His withdrawal, however, does not mean, Shepard declares, that he intends to withdraw from future political activity. The Democratic minority at Albany by opposing Sheehan, he says, has earned from the Democratic party lasting gratitude. With the removal of the difficulties inseparably attached to Sheehan's candidacy, or any one compelling popular distrust, he hopes the majority at Albany will now make a fit choice and one that will help restore public confidence.

Martin W. Littleton made public yesterday a letter to Charles F. Murphy asking the Tammany leader to leave the legislators of New York state free to "register their own will and exercise their own choice" in the election of the successor to Senator Depew. He tels Murphy that by holding the Democrats in the senate and assembly to their caucus pledge for William F. Sheehan, he is jeopardizing the prospects of national Democratic unity and of Democratic success in the next presidential campaign and acting counter to the wishes of the Democrats of the country.

May Balk Legislation.

Littleton expressly denies that he asks the Tammany leaders' support for his own candidacy and writes, he says, in the interest of party unity. He predicts that if the deadlock continues the Canadian reciprocity, tariff reform and the proposition to elect senators by direct vote may fail for want of a Democratic senator from New York. The present deadlock, he declares, will be easily broken if Murphy would withdraw his influence, which he characterizes as an "endurance test" to determine whether Tammany Hall can extend its control to other sections of the state.

TO LIMIT LABOR HORDE

Treaty Promises Maintenance of Emigration Regulations.

Washington, Feb. 24.—The new Japanese treaty, the text of which was published here today and which now is pending before the senate, comprises 18 articles. Most of these cover subjects already treated in the existing convention, though in many instances the language of the articles is changed to make the provisions conform to modern conditions.

Perhaps the most important feature of the document, which while not part of the treaty, is attached to it in connection with the correspondence, is the following declaration:

Promise to Control Emigration.

"In proceeding this day to the signature of the treaty of commerce and navigation between Japan and the United States, the undersigned, Japanese ambassador in Washington, duly authorized by his government, has the honor to declare that the imperial Japanese government are fully prepared to maintain with equal effectiveness, the limitation and control which they have for the past three years exercised in regular of the emigration of laborers to the United States.

"Y. Uchida.

"February 21, 1911."

The first article of the treaty asserts the right of citizens or subjects of the two countries to enter, travel or reside in the territories of the other, to carry on trade, lease houses and shops and residences and generally do anything incident to trade. They are exempted from any special taxation not imposed upon native subjects, and are guaranteed the "most constant protection and the surety for their persons and property," on submitting themselves to the conditions imposed upon natives. They are also exempted from military service and forced loans.

Immigration Clause Excepted.

The second article guards against domiciliary visits or searches of subjects of one country in another, except upon the same conditions as are imposed upon natives. It is in this article that there is noted the exception or elimination of the provision contained in the existing treaty, recognizing the right of each country to regulate imigration.

Article four is the usual treaty article guaranteeing the reciprocal freedom of commerce and navigation. Article five provides that import duties shall be regulated "either by special arrangements between the two countries or by the internal legislation of each."

Other articles provide that this treaty shall supersede the treaty of 1894, when it becomes operative July 17, 1911, and that it shall remain in force 12 years. At the end of 12 years the treaty also continues operative unless six month's notice to the contrary is given. Ratifications must be exchanged in Tokio "not later than three months from the present date," (an important provision in connection with its consideration before congress.)

A protocol continues existing tariff relations pending the conclusion of the special tariff arrangements referred to in the treaty.

TO YOU WHO ARE SICK

I Make the Fairest Offer That I Know

Let me say right here at the start that no money is asked or expected. I make this remarkable offer of my own free will and accord. I am financially able to do so. It is my way—the way I have chosen for doing good—the way I have thought out by which I can best send help and comfort, health and strength out into this world of so much sickness and suffering.

It is for you to accept or refuse, as you like.

For you to choose—whether your trouble, with all its pain, danger, fear and uncertainty shall continue—or whether it shall be taken away. But in the choosing remember this—health was God's most precious gift to you, and it is as much your duty to regain and keep it as to guard and protect your life.

Directing Specialist Clearwater
Who makes this generous offer.

What is my offer? you ask. Listen! In my thirty years' experience in medicine I have learned many strange things. For one thing, I've learned that Heart Disease kills more people every day than anything else on earth. I've also learned that Heart Disease hardly ever exists alone—by itself—That other organs—Stomach, Bowels Kidneys, Liver, Lungs, Sexual organs etc., are almost always affected too. Why?—Think for a minute and you'll answer the question yourself—It's because the Heart is the vital organ of the body—because it governs all the other organs, supplies EVERY organ—every Nerve, muscle and tissue with blood and life and power to do their work.

Stop the Heart's beat and death strikes instantly. You know that. And let the Heart get weak or wrong in any way and the whole system—the whole body, from Brain to tinies blood vessel suffers too.

But, you say, I haven't any Heart trouble. My Heart is all right. Lot of people think and say the self-same thing. Why, only last week I had pitiful, tear-stained letter from a littl eleven-year-old girl out in Ohio, telling me how her mother fell dead the week before—yes, fell dead before her with the baby in her arms! Now, this woman thought her Heart was all right. She would not believe me—even refused to take the treatment or heed the warning and the good advice that I had sent her free!

Six people in every ten have Heart trouble, though many of them do not know it. 30,000 victims die of it in America every year. Think of it! And so I say, unless you are sure, unless you KNOW, for goodness' sake don't take any more chances—stop a bit right here and find out for a certainty just where you stand.

The Symptoms of Heart Disease

Are very plain when once they are known and understood. The great trouble is that most people don't know what the symptoms are—don't know what they mean when they have them. Another thing—A great many people are misled and deceived into thinking their trouble is something else. Thousands—perhaps you among them—are today doctoring the Stomach, Kidneys, Liver, Nerves or Sexual Organs for some supposed trouble, when all the time it's the Heart that's causing it all. In other words, you may be treating the symptoms and not the disease itself.

Following are the most common signs—the really sure symptoms of Heart Disease. Go over them carefully one by one and answer yes or no to each. That will tell the story:

Do you tire easily?
Do you have headaches?
Does your Heart Flutter?
Does it ever skip beats?
Does your Heart palpitate?
Do you start in your sleep?
Are you short of your breath?
Do you feel "weak and run down?"
Do you have numb or dizzy spells?
Do you have weak, sinking spells?
Are you Nervous and irritable?
Do your feet, legs or ankles swell?
Does your Stomach have an "allgone" feeling?
Have you pain in Heart, side or shoulder-blade?

Of course, no case has all—some of the very worst only a few. Therefore if you find that even one or two of them are YOUR symptoms, you should act at once, for you may be in grave danger. You know Heart Disease don't wait. It comes like a thief, develops quickly, and strikes without warning.

And Here Is My Offer.

If you have any of these symptoms, if you have reason to think that you have even the slightest Heart trouble, or weakness, write me now. I will send you free treatment and advice.

Or, again, if you have known for some time that you have Heart trouble or weakness, write me—even though your case is chronic, deep-seated, and has resisted treatment. Even though you may have been told that you cannot be cured—I urge you all the more strongly to write at once.—It is in just such stubborn "incurable" cases we have made the most remarkable cures.

The very day I hear from you I will send you by mail postpaid and securely sealed—

A Regular Full Free Treatment

for your case; a letter of advice explaining your whole case fully. Also a Medical Book that in plain words and with clear pictures tells all about your trouble. Explains about your Heart—what it does—how it works, and its relation to all the rest of your body. The book is valuable. Do not lose sight of this part of my offer. Many people, among them several physicians, say it's the best book of its kind ever written.

Remember, it is all free—the Book, the Letter of Advice, the full Course of Treatment. There are no "strings" to this offer. Neither is it a C. O. D. scheme or anything of the kind. I ask for no money—I send you no medicine expecting you to pay later. You bind yourself in no way. It is nothing but a genuine, generous, honest, free offer of help to the sick. I am making this same offer in some of the best papers in America besides The Toledo Weekly Blade, because it seems to me to be the best way to quickly get advice and help—this certain, effective treatment into the hands of every sufferer—everywhere.

To the skeptical—the doubters—the unbelievers—to those who think Heart trouble can't be cured—to those who forget that science is advancing, I say for your own good—yes, in simple fairness to yourself. Don't give up—Don't fail to get our advice and test our methods and treatment. It has cured—I don't mean just helped—but **cured** thousands of cases, many of which had been pronounced hopeless.

I am particularly anxious to hear from those who aren't quite sure just what their trouble is—from those who are doctoring the Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, Nerves, etc., but get a little or no better. In nine out of ten such cases the real trouble is with the Heart. Anyway, you will get the truth here—You will then know what to do.

The free course of treatment that we send will strengthen and regulate the Heart. It will tone up the Stomach, Kidneys and Liver. It will give strength and vitality to the Nerves and Nerve Centers and build up the whole system. Remember we make a specialty of treating Heart Disease and the other troubles that so often go with it. This is our life work—and all our knowledge and experience thus gained is yours gladly and freely just for the asking.

And so I say again, if you do need this help, you'd better send right now, for, of course, I cannot continue to make this offer indefinitely.

Free Treatment Coupon.

Directing Specialist, Clearwater.
Head of the Heart Cure Co.,
931 Masonic Bldg., Hallowell, Maine.

I have read your offer in The Toledo Weekly Blade.

Please send me the Free Treatment, the Book and Letter promised. It is agreed and understood I am to pay you nothing for all this either now or later.

My Age is.....

Name .....

Address .....

DECLARES COX WAS PAID $66,000

New Indictment Charges That Cincinnati Boss Shared Heavily.

Special Telegram to The Blade.

Cincinnati, Feb. 27.—A new indictment charging George B. Cox with perjury was returned Monday by the grand jury. As in the first indictment, which probably will be annulled, Cox's testimony to the grand jury in 1906, when, it is said, he testified that he did not receive any portion of interest money paid by banks, is the basis.

But in this latest indictment two charges that Cox received some of the money is made. It is stated in the bill that he received $17,500 of the money paid to Tilden R. French while the latter was county treasurer, and $48,500 from John H. Gibson while Gibson was county treasurer.

The indictment says the $17,500 was "over and above the portion, about $15,000, which French got of the interest paid by the banks of Hamilton county."

It is stated also in the indictment that Cox knew that "Tilden R. French, Leo Schott, R. K. Hynicka and John H. Gibson had deposited county funds with the banks of Hamilton county and said banks had paid interest thereon."

BALLOON AFTER LAHM TROPHY

St. Louis Pilots Seek New Distance Records.

San Antonio, Tex., Feb. 24.—Wind and weather being favorable, the big racing balloon Miss Sofia will start this afternoon with William F. Assmann and J. H. O'Reilly of St. Louis aboard in an effort to capture the Lahm cup and establish a new record for distance. Assmann is a member of the Aero club of St. Louis. O'Reilly, who goes as aide, is an experienced balloonist.

"I Was Practically Blind"

And It Is A Delightful Duty to Proclaim That Now, At the Age of 80, I Can See As Well As I Ever Saw."—Jas. W. Anderson, Ex-Supt. City Schools, San Francisco, and Ex-State Supt. Schools, Colorado.

Send For My Free Book And Free Advice.

I show you in my new 80 page, cloth bound, illustrated book, just how Mr. Anderson treated his eyes at his own home, and how you may do the same. This valuable book, with 125 illustrations, will tell you many things that doctors rarely tell their patients, but what they ought to know.

No matter how long you may have been afflicted or how serious your case may be—whether cataracts, failing eye sight, optic nerve disease, sore or watery eyes, scums, or any other eye trouble, you are welcome to one of these valuable books and my advice free of charge.

Hundreds of men, women and children besides Mr. Anderson, have reported cures. Their pictures and reports will be found in the book.

We do not treat people who were born blind; where there is light, however, there is hope.

If you want this cloth bound Eye Book free, write a description of your case, cut out the coupon below (or copy it) fill out the blank lines and mail to us today.

Dr. Oren Oneal,
351 North American Bldg.
Chicago, Ill.

I enclose letter explaining my symptoms. Please send me absolutely free, your cloth bound Eye Book, and advice about my case.

My trouble is.....

Name.....

Address.....

HAREM SKIRT IS PELTED

Woman in Trouser Creation Target for Eggs.

Paris, Feb. 24.—Incidents of public disturbance accompanying the appearance in the streets of women wearing the new trousers skirt occur daily.

The Avenue de L'Opera was the scene of one of the more serious male outbreaks. The woman, having been surrounded by a laughing, jeering crowd, was unable to proceed, and a man, taking advantage of the situation, purchased a basket of eggs from a dealer in a side street and distributed them among the other men, who in order to show their disapproval of what they considered unladylike conduct, pelted the helpless wearer of the new garment until a squad of police intervened and aided the woman to escape in an automobile.

Doubts appear to have arisen among the leading Paris dressmakers as to whether the skirt will be adopted by women as a general fashion.

TAFTS ATTEND FUNERAL

President and Wife at Bier of Dead Coachman.

Washington, Feb. 25.—President and Mrs. Taft today attended the funeral of Edward McQuade, coachman for Secretary of War Dickinson, who was killed several days ago when he drove his runaway team of horses into a steep bank, thereby saving the life of three-year-old Helen Dickinson, the granddaughter of the secretary.

2 LYNCHED IN GEORGIA

Augusta, Ga., Feb. 25.—Robert Jones and John Vazey, negroes, charged with the murder of white men, were taken from the Waffenton, Ga., jail by a mob at midnight last night and lynched. The negroes were strung up to the limb of a tree on the outskirts of the town and their bodies riddled with bullets.

HIRAM STUDENTS CONFESS ARSON

Columbus, Feb. 25.—State Fire Marshal John W. Zuber announced today that he had secured the confession of 14 students of Hiram college, in Portage county, that they caused two mysterious fires occurring in that college town during the closing days of the football season. Two of them were fined $150 each and costs in the case, and the other 12, $25 and costs each.

On November 2, 1910, two buildings in Hiram were burned. One had housed a small electric light plant, and the other was occupied by a carpet weaver.

By agreement with President Bates, of the college, the students' names are withheld. Hiram college is an institution of the Christian or Disciple church denomination and was former President Garfield's alma mater.

CARRIED $24,000 IN A BASKET

Illinois Farmer, Buying Land, Uncovers Small Fortune.

Bellevue, Ill., Feb. 28.—Looking up to see who was coming into his law office, Judge L. T. Turner saw a stranger with muddy boots, battered slouch hat and faded overcoat, carrying an egg basket covered with paper.

"I don't want any country eggs," said Turner. "I have hens of my own."

"I ain't got no eggs. My name's Bill Hagemann and I live near Lebanon, Ill. I just bought Dave Murphy's 240-acre farm for $100 an acre. I want you to draw up the deed. Here's the bill of sale and the money to pay for the land," said the stranger, uncovering the basket and handing the lawyer a roll of bills. Judge Turner counted the bills, amounting to $24,000, and made out the deed.

"I never thought much of banks," said Hagemann when departing, "and I just kept my money around the house."

Charlotte M. Braeme's BOOKS GIVEN AWAY

LADY OVERDOLINE'S DREAM. BEAUTY'S MARRIAGE. CORALIE. OR HER WEDDING MORN. THE COQUETTE'S VICTIM. THE MYSTERY OF BIRCHALL.

If already a subscriber to this greatest of all monthly papers your subscription will be renewed from time it expires or you can send a subscription of a friend. Anyway don't miss this great chance.

REMEMBER WE will not send you merely your choice of one of these books, but all six of them, just as listed opposite, for your trouble in sending your subscription, to Every Day Life at 50c a year and 5c extra to help pay postage or 55c in all. You all know Charlotte M. Braeme. She is one of the wo id's most fascinating writers. Her name alone is enough to guarantee a good strong story, interesting and entertainingly told. Here is a chance for you to read 6 of her best books free, without costing you a cent. Every Day Life is a charming, illustrated monthly paper of interest to all members of the family. You can get the paper one year and a whole season's great reading for only 55c. EVERYDAY LIFE, Novel Dept. 52-H, Chicago, Ill.

HELP WANTED.

YOU are wanted for government position; $80 month. Write for list of positions open. Franklin Institute, Dept. G-32, Rochester, N. Y.

NEW JAPANESE TREATY

Senate Committee on Foreign Relations Acts on Advice of Knox.

Washington, Feb. 22.—The new Japanese treaty was ordered reported favorably to the senate by the committee on foreign relations today after the committee had heard a statement by Mr. Knox, secretary of state.

The text of the new treaty with Japan, designed to replace that of 1894 and drawn with the special design of eliminating the restriction upon immigration contained in that treaty, was laid before the senate yesterday by President Taft.

The essential difference between the proposed treaty and the existing convention is said to be in the fact that it omits all reference to such restrictions and leaves to the national honor of Japan the enforcement at her own ports the limitations upon emigration from Japan now expressly placed upon immigration into the United States.

Where Difference Lies.

The radical difference between this new treaty and the one now in force and the one which may prove obnoxious to the western senators is understood to be the omission of any reference to the immigration question. In article two of the treaty of 1894, following provisions declaring the right of the citizens of the two countries to full liberty of travel and residence and trade in both countries, is this qualification:

"It is, however, understood that the stipulations contained in this and the preceding article do not in any way affect the laws, ordinances and regulations with rgard to trade, the immigration of laborers, police and public security which are in force or which may hereafter be enacted in either of the two countries."

U. S. Could Act Alone.

Under this clause the two governments have enjoyed the undeniable right to legislate regarding immigration, either by restriction or by total exclusion of coolie labor. Unquestionably the United States government could do this without any treaty stipulations on the subject, just as it did in the case of China when it enacted the Chinese exclusion law.

It is understood that there is no disposition on the part of Japan to deny the existence of such power. What they do object to is the inclusion in a formal treaty, to which they are a party, of a stipulation asserting that right, which is not embodied in any treaty America has made with European powers, and which serves only as an irritant to Japanese pride.

In other words, the consummation of the new treaty would be a tribute to the advanced position which Japan has taken among the nations without in any degree curtailing the power of the United States government to regulate immigration by legislation.

TAFT NAMES MICHIGAN JUDGES

Washington, Feb. 25.—President Taft today sent to the senate the following nominations: Arthur C. Denison, of Michigan, United States judge of the sixth circuit.

Clarence W. Sessions, of Michigan, United States judge for the western district of Michigan.

Alexis C. Angell, United States judge for the eastern district of Michigan.

I Guarantee to Cure ECZEMA TO STAY CURED!

It is also called SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, TETTER, ITCH, WEEPING SKIN, MILK CRUST, PRURITUS—these are different names, but all mean one thing—ECZEMA.

DR. J. E. CANNADAY, THE DOCTOR WHO TREATS NOTHING BUT ECZEMA.

I prove every word that I have said—I give to every sufferer

A FREE TRIAL

Just to show you that you need my treatment. It is yours for the asking. If you have been to other Doctors, if you have taken patent medicine, and used lotions and salves till you are disgusted, write to me—I will send you ABSOLUTELY FREE OF CHARGE, A TRIAL TREATMENT. There are no strings to this statement. There is not one cent to pay—not a penny accepted. I know what my trial treatment will do; I know that it will convince you more than anything else on earth that you need my treatment.

Don't Miss This Chance for a Cure

If you are SUFFERING FROM ECZEMA you can only be cured one way—REMOVE THE CAUSE. What is the cause? ACID IN THE BLOOD. How do you remove it? By cleansing the blood of the ACID.

My treatment is soothing—relieves the dreadful itching at once and cures the disease quickly. You don't have to take treatment for months and months. ONLY ONE CASE IN T

HOUSEHOLD AND YOUNG FOLKS

ELIZABETH AYRES, EDITOR.

MAKE GOOD COPY

BY ELIZABETH

IN order to make life really worth living, mix up with the children as often as you can. If you have none of your own, there is always some one who has one or two or six, you may have to play with once in awhile provided you are good enough to play with children.

To have this privilege, you have to be on your best behaviour, or the children will not let you come around, that is, the littlest ones will not. By the way, as a first aid to best behaviour, there is nothing to be more highly recommended than children, especially the littlest ones.

Having said this much in behalf of the grown-ups, here is something in behalf of the children of which I have lately taken notice. I have not the least idea that it is a new discovery, or that I have made a dash to a region the feet of man ne'er hath trod before, but it has chanced that recent observation of children and the things they do, has brought to my mind, knowledge of how imitative children are and of how it is "up to us" to make good copy. You see, this is just another case of doing the best we can by being shining examples.

An incident, illustrative of the strong instinct for imitation which lies within every child, was furnished by a little boy named John, to whom, as yet, has come only the smooth of life. One of his fond and doting aunts, was paying him a visit one day, and he entertained her by bringing from upstairs to the downstairs rooms in which she and his mother were sitting, the various articles belonging to his wardrobe. He began with bringing his handkerchiefs and continued to bring, despite his mother's remonstrances, until all of his possessions, in the way of wearing apparel, had been exhibited, commented on and admired. After this he sat himself down with much satisfaction and beamed upon those present, wearing the manner of one who is a brilliant success as an entertainer.

His copy for this performance was made by his mother, whose young girl nieces like to see her pretty things, knowing that in course of time it is quite probable they will fall heir to a hat, or gown, or something.

Little boy John is a close imitator of his father, also, and walks in his footsteps in more ways than one, all of which show what a big man he thinks his father is.

There is one young mother I know who does all of her own sewing, which includes making and mending for her two children. Her eldest born is a girl, Nancy, aged 3, and a little over. Much of Nancy's play is play dress-making. The number of needles and pins she consumes in this game are something astounding. She does not eat them, but under her touch they make rapid and mysterious disappearances. Nearly always she has a bit of silk or ribbon or cloth, out of which she is making something for her dollies to wear.

Her brother Ralph rapidly approaching the great age of 2 years, has begun to make-believe sew, too, but at present his favorite pastime is to sit in the chair his father likes to sit in, and, in imitation of his father, read a newspaper. This he does with a profound air of wisdom and usually with the paper upside down. He can read equally well whichever way the paper chances to be turned.

Into the life of another little girl I know come the scenes and work of a large dining room, in which there are many small tables. She has seen these put in order so many times that one of her games is to pretend she is a waitress and to go from table to table with a crumb brush and tray brushing the crumbs from the tables and pretending she is making them neat and tidy.

These are but small things, to be sure, but a bit of straw or paper, driven by the wind, show the way the wind blows, and so it is with the children, they show the way the wind blows among those who have them in charge.

The children give us an opportunity of seeing ourselves as they see us. I do not have to point out the point of this tale, but it strikes me that one thing we have to watch out for is to see that we make good copy, especially where children are concerned.

SOME POINTERS

Jane Jones said to me: "Some menfolks is human critters, an' some is jest wooden Indians."

You might as well hit yourself on the head with an axe as to indulge in violence of speech. The effect is practically the same.

In nearly all cases of dissension the least said the soonest mended.

It is far better to spend time and energy in making ourselves what we should be, than it is to spend time and energy in talking about what others should not be.

Your children, if you have any, give you an opportunity of seeing yourself as they see you. Take notice.

Getting mad is like being sick; you have to go through such an uncomfortable time to get over it.

It is a very good plan to play home missionary to yourself, once in a while, and straighten out a few kinks in your own system. We all have them.

Those who take a dismal view of life get all the dismal views they are looking for.

When you get a new spring bonnet be sure to have a posy on it. Let the birds keep their feathers.

'Long 'bout this time seed catalogues are good reading.

DEAR NELLIE G.

Dear Nellie G.——In Answer to your inquiry regarding the meaning of the word "Grouch," I beg to inform you that a Grouch is one whose mind gets cross-eyed. Usually he acts as if he had a pain somewhere and a bad taste in his mouth. With him, there is nothing doing in the way of joyful occasions. To him, the world is a dismal swamp of woe and he acts as if he hates everything that lives. A Grouch of either sex is never a pleasant, fireside companion. Those who can, always run and hide when they see a Grouch coming.

Next week, I will give you the definition of the word "fusser," as you requested.

P. S.—If any Grouches read this, they will see nothing funny in it.

FROM "CAPTAIN JACK" OF GEORGIA

Dear Blade—I have been a reader of the dear old Blade ever since I was old enough to read. I think there is no other paper quite so good. I have not noticed any letters from Georgia, so I thought I would try one. Cotton is the crop most cultivated here, but I think if the farmers would raise more corn, wheat and potatoes, and less cotton, they would do far better, as that would surely raise the price of cotton and the farmers would have plenty to eat besides. We are having fine weather for 'possum hunting now. Boys, did you ever go? It is rare fun, I tell you. Come down in Dixie and I'll see that you have a nice, fat 'possum, baked with sweet "taters."

I wish I could take you to the far away Philippine Islands, where I served for a while. You would see some of the finest natural scenery in the world, and also some very queer people. There are in the Philippines at least 80 distinct and separate tribes of people, who, in a broad classification, may be called Negritos, Mohammedans, Malays, Pagan Malays and Civilized Malays. Many of these tribes are unknown to explorers, and are still in a state of barbarism. There is no one who knows the population of the islands, but it is probable that there are 8,000,000 to 20,000,000 people in the entire archipelago.

The Negritos are fast decreasing, and there is no regret over it, as they are a tribe which cannot be civilized to any extent. Some may be found on Luzon Island, 'round Manila bay, and they are very repulsive-looking. They are a dwarfish, black-skinned, curly-haired people and while not being in any way related to the natives of Africa, they resemble them a great deal.

One hardly sees a single familiar thing in a Philippine landscape. The trees, flowers, birds, animals and even the insects are different and novel, but all of the surprises are not pleasant, I assure you, for it is very exasperating to find roaches four inches long enjoying a meal off of your best shoes, shirts and anything which they fancy and can get.

There is no want of music over there, for a whole cloud of mosquitoes will sing you to sleep any night, free of charge, unless you have netting around your bunk to keep them from carrying you off bodily. The rats are awful. Many of the houses in Manila have what are called house snakes. They are harmless, but thy are huge reptiles some 12 or 14 feet long. These live in the houses between the cloth ceilings and the walls of the house. They live on rats and very seldom leave their quarters. The natives carry them through the streets of Manila for sale, but I never could get up the nerve to buy one and I much rather have an army of rats than one of these snakes around my quarters, any day.

The summer evenings are very beautiful in Manila. In the evening, when the sun is sinking behind the marvelous mountains, the wealth and fashion of the city come out to show themselves on dress parade on the water front. It is a most refreshing sight to see the pretty girls dressed in white, their wonderful dark hair uncovered, driving along the short length of the Lucia, after seeing, perhaps for months, nothing but young barefooted Philippine girls smoking cigars and wearing gauze waists and rags. The American takes very little part in this showy display of wealth that comes every evening along the Santa Lucia. Once in a while an American soldier in khaki uniform will ride past on one of the little ponies, but there is no inclination to mix with the show on the avenue. At 8 o'clock everyone goes home to dinner, and by 8:30 the Luneta and Lucia are deserted and the moon alone keeps watch over the old city.—Captain Jack, Georgia.

COCOANUT PALMS IN THE PHILIPPINES.
Some Trees Yield as Many as 125 Nuts a Year.

POETS' CORNER

WHEN MALINDY SINGS

G'way an' quit dat noise, Miss Lucy—
Put dat music book away;
What's de use to keep on tryin'?
Ef you practice twell you're gray,
You cain't sta't no notes a-flyin
Lak de ones dat rants and rings
F'om de kitchen to de big woods
When Malindy sings.

You ain't got de nachel o'gans
Fu' to make de soun' come right,
You ain't got de tu'ns tnd twistin's
Fu' to make it sweet an' light.
Tell you one thing now, Miss Lucy,
An' I'm tellin' you fu' true,
When hit comes to real right singin'
'Taint no easy thing to do.

Easy 'nough fu' folks to hollah,
Lookin' at de lines an' dots,
When dey ain't no one kin sence it,
An' de chune comes in, in spots;
But fu' real melojous music,
Dat jes' strikes yo' hea't and clings,
Jes' you stan' an' listen wif me
When Malindy sings.

Ain't you nevah hyeahd Malindy?
Blessed soul, tek up de cross;
Look hyeah, ain't you jokin', honey?
Well, you don't know whut you los'.
Y'ought to hyeah dat gal a-wa'blin',
Robins, la'ks, an' all dem things,
Hush dey moufs an' hides dey faces
When Malindy sings.

Fiddlin' man jes' stop his fiddlin',
Lay his fiddle on de she'f;
Mockin' bird quit tryin' to whistle,
'Cause he jes' so shamed hisse'f.
Folks a-playin' on de banjo
Draps dey fingahs on de strings—
Bless yo' soul—fu'gits to move 'em,
When Malindy sings.

She jes' spreads huh mouf and hollahs,
"Come to Jesus," twell you hyeah
Sinnahs' tremblin' steps and voices,
Timid-lak, a-drawin' neah;
Den she tu'ns to "Rock of Ages,"
Simply to de cross she clings,
An' you fin' yo' teahs a-drappin'
When Malindy sings.

Who dat says dat humble praises
Wif de Master nevah counts?
Hush yo' mouf, I heah dat music,
Ez hit rises up an' mounts—
Floatin' by de hills an' valleys,
Way above dis buryin' sod,
Ez hit makes its way in glory
To de very gates of God!

Oh, hit's sweetah dan de music
Of an edicated band;
An' hit's dearah dan de battle's
Song o' triumph in de lan'.
It seems holier dan evenin'
When de solemn chu'ch-bell rings,
Ez I sit an' ca'mly listen
While Malindy sings.

Towsah, stop dat ba'kin, hyeah me!
Mandy, mek dat chile keep still;
Don't you hyeah de echoes callin'
F'om de valley to de hill?
Let me listen, I can hyeah it,
Th'oo de bresh of angel's wings,
Sof' an' sweet, "Swing Low, Sweet Charlot,"
Ez Malindy sings.

—Paul Laurence Dunbar.

LORENA

By M. A. Laverty.

The years creep slowly by, Lorena,
The snow is on the grass again,
The sun's low down the sky, Lorena,
The frost gleams where the flowers have been.
But the heart throbs on as warmly now,
As when the summer days were nigh,
Oh, the sun can never dip so low
Adown affection's cloudless sky.

A hundred months have passed, Lorena,
Since last I held that hand in mine,
And since that pulse beat fast, Lorena,
Tho' mine beat faster far than thine.
A hundred months, 'twas flowery May,
When up the hilly slope we climbed,
To watch the dying of the day
And hear the distant church bells chimed.

We loved each other then, Lorena,
More than we ever dared to tell,
And what we might have been, Lorena,
Had but our lovings prosper'd well—
But then, 'tis past—the years are gone,
I'll not call up their shadowy forms,
I'll say to them, "lost years sleep on,
Sleep on, nor heed life's pelting storm."

The story of that past, Lorena,
Alas! I care not to repeat,
The hopes that could not last, Lorena,
They lived, but only lived to cheat.
I would not cause e'en one regret
To wrankle in your bosom now,
"For if we try we may forget,"
Were words of thine long years ago.

Yes, these were words of thine, Lorena,
They burn within my memory yet,
They touched some tender chords, Lorena,
Which thrill and tremble with regret;
'Twas not thy woman's heart that spoke,
Thy heart was always true to me—
A duty stern and pressing broke
The tie that linked my soul with thee.

It matters little now, Lorena,
The past is in the eternal past,
Our heads will soon lie low, Lorena,
Life's tide is ebbing out so fast.
There is a future; O thank God,
Of life this is so small a part;
'Tis dust to dust beneath the sod,
But there, up there, 'tis heart to heart.

NIGHT AFTER SHILOH

(Author Unknown.)

The darkness fell upon Shiloh,
The stars gleamed out in light,
And Heaven was full of glory,
Though the earth was full of night.
All over the field the soldiers lay,
Life after life ebbed slowly away,
Drop after drop of crimson stain
Dripped down on that battle-trodden plain,
And leader and private, side by side,
In silence suffered,—in silence died.

Some wandering night bird overhead,
Some sighing wind from out the pines,
Were the only watchers of the dead;
And all was quiet along the lines.
All quiet! the dead, in their long rest,
The wounded, in anguish, unconfessed,
For hearts were strong, though life was faint,
With victory hushing each complaint;
The dying men were faithful and true
As ever, in life, to the red, white and blue.

All quiet! What if thoughts fled away
To some fair home of love and rest?
What if each soldier, where he lay,
Brought round him the faces he loved the best,
A vision of dear ones, young and old?
Would their hearts break when his grew cold?
Was his so strong! Oh, pitying night!
Cover these faces so still and white!
Hide every throb of grief and pain—
Each quivering lip on that dreary plain;
Breathe softly, oh wind! on each poor brow—
There are no loved hands to fan it now—
No gentle fingers to wipe away
The battle stains of this bloody day.

In a little thicket of dark pine trees,
That sweetened and cooled the evening breeze,
A soldier lay. The heavy shade
Which pine tree branches above him made,
Seemed to shut out both earth and sky—
All mortal love and heavenly eye.
Was he alone then? Could none hear
His smothered cry for home and friends?
That home among free northern hills,
Where voices of children at their play
Shouted and sang to the mountain rills!
The murmuring night-wind lends its ear,
And home and friends are far away
'Mid heaps of wounded and of slain
He is alone on Shiloh's plain,
Not long alone; for, from afar,
Seen through a rift where the branches sway,
Beams out one single guiding star—

A beacon fire upon his way!
And warm celestial glory shines
Down through the shadowy, dreary pines.
The fading eyes grow strong and clear!
Home close at hand, with Heaven so near;
How short a step from night and time
To Heaven's immortal, sun-bright clime!
Compared with Heaven's eternal gain!
His heart is stilled; that quick, wild beat,
Which yearned for home and friends once more,
Grows calm, his coming Lord to meet,
And triumphs, where it grieved before.
"I'm not alone. How can I be?
For Jesus now remembers me."
Then with a joyful, faltering tongue
The dying man broke forth and sung—

"When I can read my title clear
To mansions in the skies,
I'll bid farewell to every fear
And wipe my weeping eyes."

Another heard it, where he lay
Bleeding his fair young life away,
Listened, with one unspoken cry,
For those he loved, to see him die,
Then caught the glory of the strain,
And gave the watchword back again—
"Let cares like a wild deluge come,
And storms of sorrow fall,
May I but safely reach my home,
My God, my Heaven, my all."
The sweet, faint echoes of the strain
Floated along dark Shiloh's plain,
Hushed many a sob—dried many a tear—
Told many a heart that God was near,
Until, amid the dying throng
Another Christian caught the song.
His stiffening wounds were all forgot,
It seemed as though he felt them not,
As, with slow accents, clear and sweet,
He laid his head at Jesus' feet—
"There I shall bathe my weary soul
In seas of heavenly rest,
And not a wave of trouble roll
Across my peaceful breast."
The night came down upon Shiloh;
But through all the dusky night,
Soul after soul into glory
Went winging its homeward flight,
Their eyes for their country given,
In victory, ebbed away,
For Death himself was vanquished
Upon Shiloh's plain that day.

—From "Sparks from the Campfire."

POEMS REQUESTED

The following is a clue to a song wanted, which was once popular with the boys in the army: Balm o' Gilead, Down on Bigelow's farm.

The old song, Neath the Pines of Vermont, is wanted.

Requested. The words of a song containing these lines: She has reached the shining portals, but she stops and waves her hand.

The verses called, Mary of the Wild Moor, are asked for.

Be sure to write Household Editor on the envelope of all letters intended for this page.

THE COZY CORNER

OUR MOTTO

Here we meet for
Health, happiness and
Good cheer.

HOMESTEADING

Dear Friends—I see many letters to the Household page from friends, describing the country where they live and their homes, but I have seen few from this state, Colorado, so I thought that a letter telling something of our homestead life, might be of interest.

About two years ago, while I was living in a city of 60,000 inhabitants, I became acquainted with a family who had taken 160 acres of land under the homestead law, in the eastern part of the state. They seemed to be very enthusiastic over the country, so, naturally, I became interested, and as I am a widow, I have the same right to homestead land as a man. After due consideration, I went to look at the land and found it as represented. I filed a homestead claim on 160 acres. My husband had been a soldier and the law allows a soldier or his widow or children, the time of his service in the army on a homestead of 160 acres. Thus I had but one year to live on the land, when others without that right, would have five years. In May, 1909, after having a frame shack of two rooms built, I came to my claim.

At the same time, a family I was acquainted with, came to take up a residence on a claim near my place. We chartered a car and shipped our belongings, the family bringing a team of horses, a wagon, a cow and furniture. I sent a cow and my furniture also, and an incubator. I did not know how to milk the cow, but I soon learned. I raised dozens of fine chickens with the incubator and had a garden. My neighbor's young daughter stayed with me at night, until July, when they all became homesick and went back to the city, after which time I was alone, until the first of December, when I went back to the city, going from there to Los Angeles, California, where I spent nearly four months, in a delightful visit with friends of other days. The time was filled with sight-seeing, ocean bathing, and other pleasures too numerous to mention, for I always find so much to enjoy when I travel. I came directly from California to my claim in the past May, and again took up my abode to finish my year's time. This was ended in the past fall, and I now have 160 acres that I call my own.

I lived alone through the summer, my nearest neighbor being a quarter of a mile from me, with others from one half to a mile away. I had my land fenced the first spring, and, although my house is small, I have been very comfortable and cozy, and never lonely. With my work and books I had no time to be lonely. My house is just a quarter of a mile from a flag station on the Missouri-Pacific Railroad.

The country is quite level, the soil rich, with fine crops and native grass. The climate is fine and the water is good. I rode two miles all summer to Sunday school, where I was organist. For the past two months I have been teacher of the adult Bible class. I very much enjoy it, and there is great need for earnest workers in a new country. The people seem more sociable and friendly than in the crowded cities.

For fear of staying too long the first time, I will close, and, with the Editor's permission, I will come again and tell more about this part of the country.—Louella, Eads, Colorado.

We shall be more than pleased to have you come again.—Elizabeth.

A MAN'S IDEAS

I have been a reader of The Blade for a good while and enjoy it very much, especially the Household Page. I receive so much benefit from the letters, that I thought, although a poor letter writer, it was no more than duty to write a few lines.

I like the expression in Mrs. Maud G.'s letter from Indiana where she says her husband is as much her lover after about four years of married life, as he was before. I think many husbands as well as wives have been turned from the one they love by too little manifestation of affection. It is the way we have of letting others know that we love them. I sincerely hope that the members of the C. C. or M. G. R. circle who have a companion for life will show by all their actions that they love each other and make home the best place on earth, as it should be. Well, I am writing too long a letter, so I will give place to others and sign the name I was called by a friend while young.—Huckleberry, of Michigan.

A FEW LINES

"'Tis me that's havin' a little leisure time," as Ann Donovan says, and, "wantin' somethin' for to pass away that same," I thought I would write a few lines to the corner. I have not written for over two years. At that time I had five children. I now have seven—four girls and three boys. The eldest was eight in the past June. The youngest was born February 8, 1911.

I am somewhat interested in the question that was up for discussion some time ago, about why we go to church, and, if it is not too late, I should like to say a few words on the subject. It is a pleasure to me to go to church whenever I can, as I am interested in the upbuilding and growth of the cause. It encourages me to go if there is a large attendance, and I suppose it does others, so I think, perhaps, my example is worth something, and of course, we who are Christians, enjoy the sermons and hymns, as they are forms of praise to our Heavenly Father who has done so much for us.

When I wrote to the corner last I was attending meeting every Sunday with my five children, but I have been obliged to stay at home over a year. I am still hoping to be able to attend later. I study my Sunday school lesson in my quarterly and also in The Blade, and make those take the place of attending church.

I have made a scrapbook, but I did not take pains to have a separate book for each subject. Mine is mostly for poetry, though I have saved a few other things that interested me.—Rosa Belle, Maine.

OUR CHEERY LETTERS

Dear Cozy Corner Friends—Your bright and cheerful letters are like a ray of sunshine on a cloudy day. They are always read and appreciated by me.

We have taken The Blade several years and I do not think we could get along without it. I have three children and I do my own work, but I always find time to read The Blade. With best wishes to all.—J. R. B., Waynesville, North Carolina.

OUR CORRESPONDENTS

One of our new subscribers writes this to the C. C.: "I want to thank you all for the lovely letters and true advice through the columns of The Blade. I like to read the beautiful thoughts of others. I think they help us along the right path.—Harle, Saranac, Mich.

Be sure to write "Household Editor" somewhere in plain sight on the envelope of all letters sent to this page.

TO KEEP FLANNELS SOFT

Add a little borax to rinse water which should always be warm, then dry out of doors. Freezing is much better for wools than drying near the fire; if wind is blowing that is much better.—Home Department, National Magazine.

FROM THE CHILDREN

Dear Readers of The Blade—I am a little girl nine years old, and I have been begging mamma to let me write a letter to the Blade, but she said it would not be printed if I did. Now please print this so I can surprise mamma by reading it to her from The Blade. We have taken The Blade for four years, and we are always glad when it comes. I have three sisters and three brothers, the two youngest being twins, a boy and a girl. Will some one please send names for them through The Blade.

I sprained my ankle at school and am at home now. I hope to be able to go back soon, for I love to go to school. As this is my first letter, and I wish to leave room for others, for I love to read the letters, I will close by signing—Mazie McLaughlin, Lone Fountain, Virginia.

Dear Little Boys and Girls—My father takes the Blade. I love to read the Poets' Corner and the children's letters.

This is my first letter to the Blade. I live on a farm in Kentucky. I have two brothers and one sister. One brother is almost ten years old. His name is Lee Roy. The other, named Coy, is five. My sister, whose name is Virgie Lou, is three years old. I have dark brown hair, dark blue eyes and am 13 years of age. I also have a freckled face. Some of you write about your pets. Sister's pet is a cat. Mine are the dish rag the stove and the cook vessels and my play house is the kitchen.

Well I guess my letter is too lengthy for the first one. I will cut it off soon. If I see it in print I will be encouraged to write again. If Elizabeth prints it I will say she is a good girl. I will sign my full name. —Cordelia O. Brown, Kentucky.

Dear Friends—I wrote once before and my letter escaped the waste basket, so I write again, hoping to see this in print, also. Did I tell you about "Washington, Evergreen State of the West?" If I did, I tell you again, it is a mild country, with rain in winter and sunshine in summer. Apples! Oh, apples everywhere!

I have a cat. She is pretty old. She has had several batches of kittens. The last time she had some, she carried them to the woodshed, where they remained till midnight. Next morning, I went to see them. All were gone, but one! I took it to the house and cared for it, and in a month, oh, how sweet! Black and shiny? Ah, yes and so playful and cute! Well, tired of cats, eh? Well, to dogs. My cousin has a black, shiny, cute, quick little dog, or pup. It has a yarn ball, which, if you throw it, the dog will chase and run and slide half the way.

He is a good watch dog, too. One day I chanced to be at my cousin's house, when the dog began to bark and run from one end of the house to another. Why? Upstairs, the girl was dusting and sweeping, and the casters on the bed squeaked as she moved them. The dog thought there was a tramp, or something.

I guess I'll close, hoping to see this in print, I remain your faithful reader.—Esther Bliss, Washington.

Dear Blade—Seeing there are not many letters from Colorado, I decided to write one.

I live in Loveland, Colorado, close to the Rockies.

My father has an auto and in summer, he takes me up to Estes Park and through the Loveland Grand Canyon.

My mother is away on a visit and I am staying with an aunt in Longmont, Colorado. I have one brother and no sisters.—Lois McMullen, Colorado.

Dear Blade—My papa is a subscriber of your paper, and, as I delight in reading the children's letters, I thought I would write one. I am a little girl 9 years old. I live on a farm of 80 acres in Montcalm county, Michigan. I have a papa and mamma. I had four sisters, but one is dead. I have one brother. His name is Andrew and he is 4 years old. Our school house is a half a mile from our place.

I am in the fourth grade. My teacher's name is Mr. G'enn Charnley; I like him very much. I go to church and Sunday school every Sunday. I have a pet calf; her name is Browny, and a pet cat, her name is White Foot. I will close, hoping to see this in print.—Ruby Nellis, Lakeview, Michigan.

TO DRIVE OUT ANTS

Sprinkle borax and red pepper freely on the infested places. At first the ants will come out in hordes, but they soon will disappear. Another remedy is to mix five cents' worth of sugar and five cents worth of tartar emetic with water and set the fluid in dishes on the shelves of alout infected places. Care should be taken as the mixture is poisonous.

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MERRY-GO-ROUNDS

Hello, M. G. R.'s: How is your good health, all of you? Mine was never better than at the present time. We have just had a nice fall of snow and I am looking forward to a sleigh ride. The snow is going pretty fast though, or I shall have to be about it, if I want a ride.

What are all of you folks doing nowadays? I have been a reader of The Blade for a long time, but have never before plucked up courage to write. However, better late than never, is a pretty good motto at times, so here's hoping this letter will pass Elizabeth's waste basket safely.

I am a Badger girl, and I am proud of it. I am the third girl of a family of nine children. We live on a farm. My eldest sister goes to normal school. I expect to attend the same school next year. I do not go to any school just now. I wrote for a diploma in the past spring and received it, too. I intend to be a teacher, and I suppose I shall be an old maid.

Oh, dear, you must excuse me if my letter is not very interesting, for this is my first attempt, and I am kind of bashful. My sister's best beau—I do not possess such an article myself, says I am always talking. It is not so, though.

I suppose I would better describe myself. I am five feet, two inches tall; have light hair and blue eyes, and I am usually good natured—when I am not "cranky." My favorite poets are Whittier and Longfellow.

Happy James, I have a notion to guess your age. I might displease you, though, so I think, on the whole, I will not. I enjoyed your letter very much. Bert from Missouri wrote a good letter. I hope he will come again soon.

Everything on the Household page is just fine; I especially enjoy reading about the two Irish women, Mary Cassidy and Ann Donovan. They are just like real life. I almost laugh myself sick every time I read about them.

Shorty from Ohio, your letter was splendid; and your's too, Bert from Oregon.

How many of the M. G. R.'s have ever gone to a basket social? If you ever have a chance to go to one, I would advise you not to miss it.

We had a furnace put in our house this fall, and I tell you it keeps the old shell hotter than an oven all the time. New England Girl, we would enjoy your 90 in the shade experience, I am sure.

Well, as this is my first letter, I will not make it too long, as I might wear my welcome out, and I want to come again. It is getting pretty late, so I guess I'll make a bee line for bed. Trusting that some of you will enjoy my letter, I will sign my name—Frisky Fran, Wisconsin.

Just by way of variety, we shall begin our column today with a John story, written by Mrs. Kate H. Fuller, of Illinois. Once before Mrs. Fuller favored us with a John story, this time we have a tale about:

Dear M. G. R.'s—It has been so long since I have written, I thought I had forfeited my claim, until Olive Branch called upon me to give an account of myself. Most surely I am alive, and the spring will soon be here with its birds and flowers, and new hope always comes with the return of spring and sunshine. Come back, a lot of you M. G. R.'s who have been absent so long. It seems a long time since many of you wrote.

Black-Eyed Clara, of West Virginia; Florida Old Man and Indiana Wabash please speak up and "spress" yourselves. I am glad Olive Branch did not forget me.

I have read most of the letters. There is a prominent member of the circle who lives not far from me. I have the picture of her son and his dog, Pansy, taken from The Toledo Blade. I have not met Bonnie Burnie for a long time. With best wishes. Your penitent member.—Mistigay, Michigan.

Dear Readers of this Corner—Please allow me to associate with you through the columns of this page. I have read The Blade for a number of months, and I very much admire this section of it. I am teaching school this winter, in the country and I like it very much. The little creek that winds its way through the hills, affords plenty of ice on which my friends and I amuse ourselves, during our leisure hours.

I love the works of nature and would make a careful study of them, had I the opportunity, so you see, I do not get lonesome out in the country, where nature's magnificent products abound on all sides. I think the hills of West Virginia, with their splendor and beauty, afford a climate that the most exacting person should enjoy.—Willie Simms, West Virginia.

M. G. R. AFFAIRS

Bert from Missouri—Some time ago Olive Branch suggested the name, Golden Slope, as an appropriate one for your home. If this comes too late, it is the fault of—Elizabeth.

Mizpah—We shall be glad to have you make another appearance any time you feel like coming.

Daisy Southard—Thank you very much for the pretty card.

Here is something a Farmer Girl from Indiana said in a letter to us, written about the 18th of February: "The grass and wheat look green and some ducks flew over this morning. I shall be glad when spring comes. There is a lovely woods across the road from our house and it is fine in the spring, when it is full of birds and flowers."

Preachin' Polly—I am thinking about that letter of yours, but why did you not tell your real name?—Elizabeth.

Be sure to write "Household Editor" somewhere in plain sight, on the envelope of all letters sent to this page.

THE BLUEBIRDS

A YEAR ago last summer there was a hole in the side of our house. A pair of bluebirds came and built their nest in it and reared two families of little birds there. Just before the young birds flew away they would come and poke their little heads out of the hole and look around.

In the fall our house was newly clapboarded and the bird home was spoiled, so my brother made a cute little bird house and hung it up in a large willow tree in front of our house.

In the spring Mr. and Mrs. Bluebird came back. They looked the new house in the willow tree over very carefully, and decided to set up housekeeping in it at once. When Mrs. Bluebird was sitting I could never find out where Mr. Bluebird stayed, but when the little birds were hatched Mr. Bluebird was always on hand to help support them. He and his wife worked early and late to keep their children supplied with all kinds of bugs, worms, seeds and grasshoppers.

Mrs. Bluebird was a very neat and tidy housekeeper. She kept the nest clean and sanitary, just like any careful housekeeper would do. Mrs. Bluebird always went in and out the door, but Mr. Bluebird always went in through the window and out through the door. They reared three families, then it was so cold for them they went south to spend the winter. I wonder if they will come back again in the spring to their northern friend.

This is a true story of Mr. and Mrs. Bluebird.—Alice E. Smith, Bridgeport, Vermont.

CANNED THINGS

Baked Eggs.

Grease a shallow dish or pan with butter. Break as many eggs into this as your family will need. Cover with bits of butter, salt and pepper. Bake in a very hot oven. I set mine on the grate.

Canned Apples.

I can apples with the peelings, though apples without peelings may be used for this dish: Have some hot grease to use as you would when frying raw apples. Pour a can of apples into the hot grease, and put it on the stove where it will not cook very fast. Stir enough to keep from burning.

Canned Sausage.

When you have fresh sausage make it into little cakes and fry until they are well done. Can and cover with the grease left from frying. If there is not enough, use leaf lard. Have the jar warm enough to melt the lard. This will do to use in bread, and it is fine to cook potatoes in. When you want to serve the sausages for a meal put them in a pan and let heat with some gravy. When hot, place them in a dish, and into the pan in which they have been heated, pour a small quantity of water. Let this boil up, then pour over the sausage. This keeps the gravy from being greasy, and the children prefer it to the sausage.

Canned Beef.

Pour a pint of water over a can of beef. Season with salt, pepper and a good-sized piece of butter. Let boil and thicken, and you have a nice dish of hash. A sliced or chopped onion may be added if it is liked.

Beef on Toast.

To one can of beef, add one or two onions, one or two slices of stale bread or biscuit, a pint of water and one of cream. Let boil and pour the mixture over a dish of toasted bread.

Beef and Tomatoes.

One can of beef, one of tomatoes, onions to suit taste, season with salt and pepper. Let this cook until it is very thin. Serve hot It is fine.—Lora C. Beazley, Somerset, Virginia.

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Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass., invites all sick women to write her for advice. Her advice is free confidential, and always helpful

$3.50 Recipe Free, For Weak Men

Send Name and Address Today ---You Can Have It Free and Be Strong and Vigorous.

I have in my possession a prescription for nervous debility, lack of vigor, weakened manhood, failing memory and lame back, brought on by excesses, unnatural drains, or the follies of youth, that has cured so many weak and nervous men right in their own homes—without any additional help or medicine—that I think every man who wishes to regain his manly power and virility, quickly and quietly, should have a copy. So I have determined to send a copy of the prescription free of charge, in a plain, ordinary sealed envelope to any man who will write me for it.

This prescription comes from a physician who has made a special study of men and am convinced it is the surest-acting combination for the cure of deficient manhood and vigor failure ever put together.

I think I owe it to my fellow men to send them a copy in confidence so that any man anywhere who is weak and discouraged with repeated failures may stop drugging himself with harmful patent medicines. Cure what I believe is the quickest-acting restorative, upbuilding, STOP-TOUCHING remedy ever devised, and so cure himself at home quietly and quickly. Just drop me a line like this: Dr. A. E. Robinson, 3938 Luck Building, Detroit, Mich., and I will send you a copy of this splendid recipe in plain ordinary envelope free of charge. A great many doctors would charge $3.00 to $5.00 for merely writing out a prescription like this—but I send it entirely free.

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$2,500 FOR ATLANTIC FLIGHT

New York, Feb. 27.—A reward of 10,000 marks ($2,500) awaits Joseph Brucker, the German balloonist, if he reaches this coast in his contemplated trans-Atlantic flight in the dirigible balloon Suchard next spring. The offer was made last night by August Luechow, a prominent German-American of this city. Mr. Luechow cabled Brucker at Hamburg last night as follows:

"Offer you 10,000 marks if you arrive safely on this coast. If you need money now let me know by cable."

Constipation---

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ROADS FEAR AN APPEAL

Officers and General Counsel Say It Might Hurt Credit.

New York, Feb. 27.—Executive officers and general counsel of railroads in the official classification territory conferred here informally early today preliminary to the conference this afternoon to consider what course to pursue in the matter of the freight rate decision of the interstate commerce commission.

There was a general feeling today that an appeal of the decision on the ground that it was confiscatory might affect the credit of the railroads at a time when it was desired to issue a large amount of securities.

Advances in freight rates on grain, grain products and seeds made by the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railway, in common with other interstate carriers in the west and the northwest, today were suspended by the interstate commerce commission from March 1 to July 1, 1911.

Several western and northwestern railroads recently filed tariffs with the commission proposing such advances, and the suspension of the Rock Island rates today is in line with the suspension of the rates of other roads previously announced.

Government Ownership?

Washington, Feb. 27.—Government ownership of railroads has no terrors for the interstate commerce commission.

The railroads must either obey the law as laid down by the commission or they must pass into the hands of the United States government.

These are propositions laid down fearlessly last night by Judge C. A. Prouty, of the interstate commerce commission. It was Judge Prouty who in deciding the recent railroad rate cases made the important point that the railroads were in the hands of various trusts to whom they pay whatever prices the trusts would charge and then recoup themselves by taking it out of the public in advanced rates. Judge Prouty says that the crux of the situation is the relation of the railroads to the steel trust, to the locomotive trust, to the car trust and others.

The attention of Judge Prouty was called yesterday to the interview with E. H. Ripley, president of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad, in which Mr. Ripley takes the ground that the rate decision eventually means government ownership. Having read this interview, Judge Prouty said:

"I have always contended that you must either have effective government regulation or government ownership. If it is impossible to have suitable regulation without government ownership, government ownership will come. The present tendency is toward effective regulation. My own belief is that up to the present time the regulation of railroads has benefited the railways themselves. No regulation in sight will prevent our railways from maintaining themselves on a high plane of efficiency or from obtaining whatever capital is necessary for the improvement and extension of their property.

"If railroad managers should see fit to make government regulation an excuse for not providing proper transportation facilities, the people will find it necessary to take over its railways. This possibility has no terrors for me.

"Nearly every other civilized country in the world, except perhaps Great Britain, has done so to its advantage, and what is done elsewhere can be done, if necessary, by the United States of America. I do not believe that this country should permit itself to be terrorized into submitting to unreasonable rates by the threat of government ownership."

Judge Prouty emphasized the importance of noting the relation between the railroads and the structural steel trust. He said:

"I have pointed out this relation as sufficiently as I could in the decisions we have made. It is obvious that the railroads would like to get more money in order to pay the trusts I have mentioned their prices and get the money back from the people."

FORGET ALL EXTENSIONS, IS RAILWAY PRESIDENT'S WORD

Chicago, Feb. 27.—Following the recent momentous rate decision of the interstate commerce commission, E. W. McKenna, vice president of the Chicago, Milwaukee & Puget Sound railroad Saturday ordered that retrenchments be begun and that extension work be "forgotten" for the present.

A similar order is said to have been issued by the Pennsylvania system officials, and an order for 50 locomotives canceled. Officials of the Rock Island, the Burlington and the Santa Fe systems stated that they were at present practicing all the economy possible.

Berlin, Feb. 28.—Frederick Spielhagen, who was ranked among the best of the old school novelists, died today. His descriptions of the period of 1848 were notable works. He was born in Magdeburg in 1829.

FREE Dollar Bottle Vitaline

YOU PAY NOTHING FOR IT

We have proven our scientific formula of Vitaline is a treatment for the diseases and symptoms mentioned below—it is reliable and there is no doubt about this. Vitaline tablets are just the treatment so many are looking for,

by writing your name and address. Send just 10c in stamps or coin to get the bottle packed and pay postage. This is all you have to do to get a $1 bottle of Vitaline Tablets free. We give you the $1 bottle without cost or obligation to prove what a wonderful remedy Vitaline Tablets are. We know when you have taken them you'll say with a glad heart that you have at last found the right medicine.

Vitaline tablets act on the Vital Organs that generate vitality and create the nerve force which makes one feel strong, vigorous and healthy, equal to all the duties and pleasures of robust strength and health. They give you vigor and vitality every day and restore you so fast and completely you never know there was anything the matter.

Vitaline tablets are guaranteed by us under the U. S. Pure Food and Drugs Law by Guarantee No. 5877. You never had anything like them, combining their wonderful curing and streamthening powers.

We send you our illustrated book, "Vitality." You have never seen one like it. Our testimonials from people benefited after ten to forty years of doctoring will convince you of all we claim for Vitaline tablets.

What they should have and must have to be made strong, vigorous and healthy. It makes no difference if you are very weak, hopeless and your trouble long-standing, Vitaline tablets should easily overcome it—they will not disappoint you.

NERVOUS WEAKNESS, DEBILITY—Lost Vitality, Nervousness, Weakness, Twitching, Jerking, Easily Tired, Worrout Feeling, Weak, Aching Back, Lack of Energy or Ambition, Bad Dreams, Poor Memory, Bashful, Restless at Night, Despondent.

STOMACH TROUBLES—Pain in Stomach, Loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Bad Taste or Breath, Sick Headache, Dizzy Spells, Heartburn, Sour Belching, Spitting Up, Nausea, Gas, Gnawing, Nervousness.

HEART WEAKNESS—Fluttering, Skipping, Palpitation, Pain in Heart, Side or Shoulder Blade, Short Breath, Weak, Sinking, Cold Feeling, Smothering Spells, Swelling, Rheumatism, Throbbing in Excitement or Exertion.

CATARRH—Hawking, Spitting, Nose Running Watery or Yellowish Matter or Stopped up, Snoozing, Dull Headache, Coughing, Deafness; Often Leads to Catarrh.

BLOOD TROUBLES—General Debility, Paleness, Pimples, Rash, Sores, Ulcers, Pimples, Chilly or Feverish, Loss of Flesh and Strength.

Exact size of Bottle containing 120 Vitaline tablets.

ENCLOSE 10 CENTS IN STAMPS OR COIN, for Postage, Packing, Etc. AMERICAN HOME TREATMENT CO., Dept. 108 Marine Building, Chicago. I enclose amount for postage and packing. Send at once by mail in plain package, $1.00 bottle Vitaline tablets, without cost or obligation to me.

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

ECZEMA BEGAN IN PIMPLES WHEN TWO WEEKS OLD

"My little girl had eczema on her face which first started to break out on her when she was two weeks old. It began in pimples, and would water and itch. It was on the back of her neck in the edge of her hair, and in between her shoulders. But it was broken out the most on her face. I doctored with two different doctors, and they did not seem to help her. Then a cousin of mine recommended the Cuticura Remedies. She said they cured one of her children, so I tried them and they gave my child relief. I used a box of Cuticura Ointment and nearly a cake of Cuticura Soap, and my little girl was completely cured. She is three years old now and has not a sign of eczema. I have been keeping the Cuticura Ointment ever since and think the Cuticura Remedies are all right. I tell other people about them and how they cured my little girl." (Signed) Mrs. Minnie Clutter, Deer Lick, Pa., Aug. 29, 1910.

Cuticura Remedies afford the most economical treatment for affections of the skin and scalp. A single cake of Cuticura Soap and box of Cuticura Ointment are often sufficient. Send to Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., sole props., Boston, Mass., for free Cuticura booklet on treatment of skin troubles.

THE WEEK IN CONGRESS

Monday, Feb. 20. — Senate. — Speeches were made by Senators Nelson and Heyburn on the resolution looking to the popular election of senators. No vote was reached. Eulogies of the late Senators Daniel, of Virginia, and McEnery, of Louisiana, consumed much of the time.

House.—The long house filibuster was ended with the passage of an omnibus war bill that does not carry the French spoliation and the navy yard overtime claims. The passage of the bill was secured by the adoption of a rule limiting debate on any measure to 40 minutes and cutting off amendments. The navy appropriation bill was considered at a night session.

Tuesday, Feb. 21.—Senate.—Mr. Beveridge began but did not conclude a speech against Mr. Lorimer's retention of his seat. Mr. Beveridge was frequently interrupted, his chief interrogator being Mr. Bailey. As night approached unanimous consent was asked and granted for Mr. Beveridge to conclude Wednesday. He will probably follow Mr. Lorimer himself. It is in doubt whether Mr. Burrows, of Michigan, will be able to secure a vote on the Lorimer case Wednesday, although he announced his purpose to ask one. A feature of the session was the reading of a letter from a North Dakota farmer criticising James J. Hill for his utterances regarding Canadian reciprocity.

House.—The day was devoted to the naval appropriation bill. An amendment was adopted to prevent the navy department from transporting coal from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast for naval vessels there. It must be secured from western mines. The entire naval increase program was concurred in.

Wednesday, Feb. 22.—Senate.—Mr. Lorimer held the floor practically throughout the session. His speech defending his claim to his seat was heard by almost the full membership, and all day the galleries were thronged. No vote was reached on the Lorimer case. Several more senators are to speak. Mr. Young, of Iowa, read Washington's farewell address at the opening of the session.

House.—The naval appropriation, the diplomatic and consular appropriation and the fortification bills were passed. They carry a total of $135,000,000. Representative Sheppard, of Texas, delivered a eulogy on Washington that brought applause from the galleries, which also were filled with holiday crowds.

Thursday, Feb. 23.—Senate.—In the senate a resolution by Senator Cummins calling upon the President for information bearing upon the Canadian reciprocity agreement was adopted. Senator Beveridge spoke for four hours on the Lorimer case, announcing that he would continue his speech tomorrow.

House.—A day devoted in the house to appropriation measures came to a lively conclusion, when, just before adjournment, Representative Frank W. Mondell, of Wyoming, and Delegate James Wickersham, of Alaska, met in a personal clash. Blows were aimed, but friendly intervention prevented their landing. The passage between the men was followed by the defeat of the Mondell bill providing for the leasing of government coal lands in Alaska. The house passed the military academy appropriation bill and the Moon bill for the codification of the judiciary laws.

Friday, Feb. 24.—Senate.—The day was devoted largely to the Lorimer case, but the conclusion of Senator Beveridge's speech in opposition, to the Illinois senator, which had been delivered in three installments, there came the transaction of business in rapid-fire order. First the Southerland amendment to the resolution calling for the election of senators by direct vote of the people was adopted by a vote of 50 to 37. Then Tuesday was fixed as the time for voting on the resolution itself. Finally the Lorimer case was made the unfinished business of the senate. The Canadian reciprocity bill was received from the committee on finance.

House.—The day was spent in considering the sundry civil bill and a night session was held. A number of changes were made.

Saturday, Feb. 25.—Senate—Upon the conclusion of the routine business of the senate today, Mr. McCumber spoke on Canadian reciprocity, opposing the McCall bill to carry into effect the agreement presented to congress by the President. When Mr. McCumber concluded the Lorimer case, the unfinished business of the body, was brought up. The Vice President had gone the length of putting the Lorimer resolution before the senate for a vote, no senator being prepared to speak, but Chairman Burrows of the committee on privileges and elections yielded to the protestations of the opponents of Mr. Lorimer who yet desire to be heard, and the case went over. The eulogies upon two late members of the house of representatives were pronounced.

House—In the house the day was devoted to consideration of the District of Columbia and the sundry civil bills. The session extended into the night on the latter, discussion of the proposition to fortify the Panama Canal consuming much time.

LIVE IN SILENCE FOR 7 YEARS

Divorce Suit Reveals Odd Conditions in Bellefontaine Home.

Bellefontaine, Feb. 25.—That Postmaster John C. Rock, of West Liberty, and his wife have been living in the same house for the last seven years without speaking to each other was alleged yesterday when Mrs. Rock filed a petition for divorce. She states in her petition that Mr. Rock has not broken silence to her in seven years.

Mr. and Mrs. Rock have been married 23 years and have one daughter, who is deputy postmistress.

TARIFF FIGHT INJURES

Can Blame Themselves for Proposed Trade Pact, Says McCumber.

Washington, Feb. 27.—Responsibility for the conditions with which they are now confronted was charged in part to the farmers themselves by Senator McCumber, of North Dakota, Saturday, in a speech in the senate against the McCall bill, which puts into form for enactment into law the provisions of the Canadian reciprocity agreement.

Holding that the ratification of the agreement would spell disaster for the agricultural interests, the senator said that their having loaned their ears to the arguments that were urged for lower rates of duty at the time of the passage of the Payne-Aldrich bill and their having given their votes in the ensuing election to the opponents of those members of congress who had voted with the leaders in the two houses, had been the undoing of the farmers.

Conservatism Lost Balance.

He declared that when a crusade against the whole tariff system was launched in the press, "natural conservatism lost her balance and everything in the tariff bill was condemned."

"That we needed money to run the government was lost sight of, and a wave of free-tradeism that would have destroyed every vestige of protection and left the government without revenue swept over the country," he said.

McCumber referred to the sectionalism that developed in the tariff situation and the desire of one part of the country to have its own products protected while those of another part should be made to compete with the free goods brought in from abroad.

"Under these conditions," he said, "men of the middle west were destroyed because they allowed protection on fabrics and thereby increased the cost of living. The men of the east were destroyed because they allowed protection on food products and thereby increased the cost of living. Out of this turmoil a new political creed was born, and the hero of each locality was he who cried: 'Protection on everything the rest of the country produces.' This is Fossism of the present day."

President Free From Blame.

"The President," said Mr. McCumber, "should not be censured for his advocacy of the reciprocity agreement. The farmers had shown by their votes last fall that they had not wanted to return the representatives who had defended their interests in the tariff legislation, and that means that the farmers did not care whether they were protected or not.

"Retributive punishment, however," McCumber said, was not part of his faith. He did not believe in retaliating upon the farmers by the enactment of the McCall bill when there had been "the mild offense of having been misled by the press and magazines of the country."

DYNAMITE REBELS' WEAPON

When Guns Fail to Dislodge Federals, Explosive Succeeds.

El Paso, Tex. Feb. 27.—Mail advices to the Herald from Sonora, Mex., state that Ladura was the scene last Friday and Saturday of some hot fighting. Captain Jiron, of the insurrectos, attacked the town, which was garrisoned by one company of federals stationed in adobe houses. The federals, firing through port holes, were hard to get at until the insurgents procured dynamite from a nearby mine and bombarded the fortress, which soon brought the white flag to the house top.

Tribute was levied on Ladura merchants and citizens, Americans not being molested save in one instance.

$3,000,000 FOR CANAL DEFENSE

Sundry Civil Bill Carries Total of $140,590,031.

Washington, Feb. 23.—The sundry civil appropriation bill, carrying a total of $140,590,031, including $3,000,000 for fortifying the Panama canal, was completed by the appropriations committee today and immediately reported to the house. This is a cut of $14,486,503 from the estimates.

It includes $45,560,000 for the construction of the Panama canal, which may be repaid to the treasury out of bond sale proceeds. This is exclusive of the $3,000,000 for fortificatnons, of which $2,000,000 is for construction of seacoast batteries and $1,000,000 for the purchase, manufacture and test of seacoast cannon for coast defense.

"To enable the president to secure information," under the Payne tariff law, $400,000 is appropriated, an increase of $150,000 over the present appropriation for the tariff board for the current fiscal year.

HOPPE TOLD TO QUIT FRANCE

Police Give Billiardist Until Tuesday to Leeave Country.

Paris, Feb. 27.—The police have notified Willie Hoppe, of New York, the world's billiard champion at 18.1 and 18.2 balk line, that an order of expulsion is out against him and have given him until Tuesday to quit the country.

The order was issued by Premier Clemenceau in 1907, but Hoppe left France before it could be served upon him. He returned to France recently.

Willie Hoppe, accompanied by his bride, a daughter of Thomas W. Walsh, sailed from New York February --, on board the steamer Kaiserin Auguste Victoria. His destination was Paris, where he had accepted an offer of the Olympia Academy to give exhibitions against the leading French billiard experts. Lt was said Hoppe was to receive $1,000 a month during his engagement.

Hoppe will not be the first American billiardist to be sent out of France by the authorities. In April, 1907, the same year that Clemenceau issued his order of expulsion against Hoppe, George Sutton was expelled for an alleged breach of the prevention of gambling law.

I Cured My Rupture

I Will Show You How To Cure Yours FREE!

I was helpless and bed-ridden for years from a double rupture. No truss could hold. Doctors said I would die if not operated on. I fooled them all and cured myself by a simple discovery. I will send the cure free by mail if you write for it. It cured me and has since cured thousands. It will cure you.

Fill out the coupon below and mail it to me today

Free Rupture-Cure Coupon

CAPT. W. A. COLLINGS, Box 682 Watertown, N. Y.

Dear Sir:—Please send me free of all cost your New Discovery for the Cure of Rupture.

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THE MARKETS

The Grain Markets.

Toledo, O., Feb. 27.—Aside from a somewhat firmer feeling at Liverpool, there was nothing in early wheat developments radically different from the situation of the last week or so, It must be conceded that one bull, at least, has not been relegated to the rear is the present bear campaign. This is John, whose habitat is Great Britain. Even before the binders were driven into the fields to reap the 1910 American crop, Liverpool had been dictating domestic prices. The English market has been the dominant force ever since and today's slight swell, at the outset, is only another indication that what is done across the water soon is felt over here. The course of wheat has borne out predictions of sellers, who have declared all along that America must go through a settling process in order to line up with the export situation. Toledo cash opened ¼c off at 98¼c. May ¼c lower at 90¾c, July ¼c advanced at 88¼c, and September unchanged at 88½c.

The course of prices was upward practically all day. The advance was laid to an oversold condition. Cash closed ¼c up at 90c, May ¾c up at 91¼c, July ½c higher at 89⅝c, and September ⅝c advanced at 89¼c.

Corn opened steady in May and ¼c lower in the futures, the near month starting at 48¾c. July at 50½c and September at 51⅝c.

Final corn prices: Cash 46¾c; May 49¾c, July 50⅝c, September 51⅝c.

Oats, at the outset, showed effects of declines in corn. Initial prices were: May 34¼c, July 33¼c, September 32½c.

Closing oats values were: Cash 32½c, May 33¾c, July 33¼c, September 32½c.

Clover seed opened 2½c to 10c higher, with cash and February $9.15, March at $9, April at $8.60 and October at $7.85.

Receipts were 260 bags against 250 a year ago. Shipments were 694 compared with 620 a year ago. Final clover sed values were cash and February $9.16, March $9.07½, April $8.70, October $7.60.

(Cash quotations are based on grain in Toledo elevators, all charges paid.)

TOLEDO.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close Feb. 27.	Close Feb. 25.
Wheat—					
Cash	88½	....	....	90	89¾
May	90¾	91¾	90¾	91¼	91
July	89¼	....	....	89⅞	89½
Sept.	88½	....	....	89¼	88½
Corn—					
Cash	....	....	....	46¾	47
May	48¾	....	48¾	49¾	49¾
July	50½	....	....	50⅝	50⅝
Sept.	51¾	....	....	51⅝	51⅞
Oats—					
Cash	....	....	....	32½	32¾
May	34¼	34¼	....	33⅞	34½
July	33¼	....	....	33¼	33⅝
Sept.	32¼	....	....	32¼	32½
Clover Seed—					
Cash	9.15	9.20	....	9.15	9.05
Feb.	9.15	9.20	....	9.15	9.05
March	9.00	9.10	....	9.07½	8.97½
April	8.60	....	....	8.70	8.55
Oct.	7.55	....	....	7.60	7.55
Rye—					
No. 2	....	....	....	82	82
No. 3	....	....	....	79	79
Timothy—					
Prime	....	....	....	5.60	5.50
Alsike—					
Prime	....	....	....	9.45	9.45
March	....	....	....	9.50	9.50

CHICAGO.

Wheat—					
May	89¼	89¾	88⅝	89¾	88⅞
July	87¼	88¼	87⅜	88	87
Sept.	87⅛	87⅝	86¾	87¼	86⅜
Corn—					
May	47⅜	....	47⅜	47¼	47⅜
July	48⅝	....	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝
Sept.	49¾	....	49¼	49½	49¾
Oats—					
May	31¼	....	30⅝	30⅞	31¼
July	30¾	....	30⅛	30½	30⅝
Sept.	30⅜	....	30¼	30¼	30⅜

NEW YORK.

Wheat—					
May	95¼	....	95	95⅝	95¼
July	94	....	....	94½	94¼

ST. LOUIS.

Wheat—					
May	89¾	90¼	89⅝	90	89¼
July	86¼	....	....	86¼	85¼

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat—					
May	....	....	....	95¾	94¼
July	....	....	....	96¾	95¼

DULUTH.

Wheat—					
May	....	....	....	95¾	95¾
July	....	....	....	96¾	96¼

WINNIPEG.

Wheat—					
May	....	....	....	91¾	91¼
July	....	....	....	93	92½

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

Pork—					
May	17.35	....	....	17.50	17.45
July	16.60	....	....	16.75	16.67
Lard—					
May	9.12	9.15	....	9.12	9.15
July	9.05	9.12	....	9.10	9.12
Sept.	9.07	....	....	9.12	9.15
Ribs—					
May	9.40	....	....	9.45	9.42
July	9.10	....	....	9.15	9.12
Sept.	9.15	....	....	9.15	9.12

Money and Stocks.

New York, Feb. 23.—Wall Street.—A majority of the active stocks opened with gains from last night's close today. Lehigh Valley and Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste Marie were the strongest, with a gain of a point each. United States Rubber gained 1½. American Agricultural Chemical ¾, United States Steel and Reading ½ and Toledo, St. Louis and Western preferred ⅝.

Speculation reflected a more cheerful view today when the stock marekt seemed to have recovered largely from the effects of the freight rates decision. The undertone was good through the morning. Fluctuations were narrow, but most stocks made gains. Selected stocks were pushed up steadily. American Agricultural Chemical rising 2 points, and Wabash peferred, Brooklyn Transit and Interborough-Metropolitan preferred a point or more. The improvement which the market showed in the second hour was due in large part to the utterances of Chairman Gary, who stated that general conditions showed improvement.

Stocks moved upward in response to active buying, much of which was centered on a few specialties. Pacific Telephone advanced 3 points, Distillers' Securities 1½ and Missouri Pacific 1. Later the active stocks became heavy in tone, and receded to about last night's close, with St. Paul selling a point under yesterday's final figures.

New York Stocks.

New York stocks were quiet but firm Tuesday, with most of the list about a point advanced at the close. Strength in Virginia and Agricultural Chemical were features of the session. About 350,000 shares were sold.

New York, Feb. 28, 1911.

Stocks.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Atl. Coast Line	120½	120½	120½	120½
Am. Loco. com.	38½	38⅝	38½	38⅝
Am. Sg. Rfg. Co.	120¾	122¼	120¾	121¾
Atchison	104⅝	106⅜	104⅜	105⅜
Am. Car and F. Co.	53½	54	53½	54
Amal. Copper	63¾	64	63¼	63⅝
Am. Smelters	77¾	77⅝	77½	77⅝
Am. Ag. Chem. Com.	57¾	58¾	57¾	58¾
Am. Tel and Tel.	144¾	145¾	144¾	145¾
Am. Cotton Oil	62¼	62⅝	61¾	62¼
Am. Beet Sugar	46⅝	47¼	46⅝	47
Balt. and Ohio	103	103⅝	103	103⅜
Blyn. R. Trans.	78	78¾	78	78¼
Cast I. Pipe com.	18	18	18	18
Cast I. Pipe pfd.	58	58⅝	58	58⅝
Chicago and G. W.	22¼	22⅝	22	22
Chicago G. W. pfd.	44⅝	45	44⅜	44½
Canadian Pac.	214	215	213¾	214¾
Clover Leaf pfd.	52⅝	53	52⅝	53
Ches. and Ohio	83¼	x 83¾	83	83¼
Central Leather	29⅜	30¼	29⅜	30¼
Consolidated Gas	141¼	141¾	140¾	141¼
Can pfd.	81¼	81½	81¼	81¼
Corn Product com.	14	14	14	14
Distillers Secs.	35¾	37⅜	35⅝	37¼
Erie	29⅝	29⅝	29	29¼
Erie 1st pfd.	40	40	40	40
Erie 2d pfd.	38¼	38⅝	38¼	38⅝
Gt. Northern pfd.	125¾	125¾	125⅝	125⅝
Gt. Northern Ore.	59½	60	59½	60
Int. Harvester com.	116¼	117¾	116¼	116⅝
Interborough com	19	19	18⅞	19
Interborough pfd.	52⅜	53¾	52⅜	53
K. & T. Sou. com.	33⅝	34	33⅝	34
Lacleede Gas	112½	112⅝	112½	112⅜
Missouri Pacific	56	56⅜	55¾	56⅛
M. S. M.	141½	142¼	141½	142¼
M. K. & T. com.	33	33¼	33	33¼
Nor. Pacific	122⅝	123⅞	122⅝	123⅝
Nevada Con's	19¼	19	18¾	19
Northwestern	146¼	146⅝	146¼	136⅜
N. Y. Central	108⅜	109	108	108⅝
N. & W. com.	103⅞	104	103¾	104
N. & W. Con. 4s	103¾	104	103¾	103¾
Ont. & Western	41¾	42	41½	41⅞
Penn. Ry.	126	126⅝	126	126⅜
Pacific Mail	25¼	25¼	24½	24½
People's Gas Co.	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾
Reading com.	160¾	161¾	160¾	158¾
Rock Island	30	30¼	29¾	30⅛
Rep. I. and S. Co.	33	33	33	33
Rep. pfd.	99	99	99	99
Ry. Steel Springs	34¼	34¾	34½	34½
South. Ry.	26¾	27¼	26¾	27¼
So. Ry. pfd.	65¾	65¾	65¼	65¼
St. Paul	123	123⅝	122	122¾
Southern Pacific	116¼	116⅝	116	116⅝
So. Pac. Con. 4s	99¼	99¼	98¾	98¾
Sloss-Shef. com.	53¼	53¼	53¼	53¼
Texas Pacific	28¾	28⅝	28¼	28¼
Texas Copper	38¼	38¾	38⅛	38⅝
Union Pacific	175¼	176¼	175¼	176¼
Union Pacific pfd.	93⅜	93⅝	93⅜	93⅝
U. S. Steel	78	78⅝	77¾	78⅛
U. S. Steel pfd.	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾
U. S. Steel 5's	105¼	105¼	105	105¼
U. S. Rubber com.	46¼	47¼	46¾	46¾
Utah Copper	45⅞	45¾	45	45¼
Virginia Chem.	69¾	70⅜	69¼	69⅞
Western Md.	50⅜	50⅝	50⅜	50⅝
Wabash com.	17¼	17½	17¼	17¼
Wabash pfd.	37⅝	38¼	37⅝	38⅜

Toledo Live Stock.

Toledo Union Stock Yards, Feb. 28.—Hog receipts were fair and the market ruled slow. Other live stock was steady.

Hogs—Selected heavies, $7.00; good mediums, $7.10@7.15; heavy yorkers, $7.35@7.40; light yorkers, $7.35@7.40; good mixed, 150 lbs. and up, $7.15@7.25; good pigs, $7.40@7.50; bulk of sales, $7.10@7.35; stags and roughs, $5.25@6.25.

Cattle—Prime steers, 1,250 lbs. and up, $6.00@6.25; good to choice, $6.00@6.25; good fat, 1,050@1,200 lbs., $5.50@6.00; fair to good, 900 to 1,100 lbs., $5.50@5.75; common and light steers, $5.00@5.25; choice fat cows, $4.50@5.00; fair to good cows, $3.75@4.00; common cows, $3.00@3.50; canners and cutters, $2.50@3.00; prime export bulls, $4.50@5.25; good butcher bulls, $4.25@4.50; fair to good bologna, $4.00@4.25; choice fat heifers, $5.00@6.00; fair to good heifers, $5.00@5.50; common and light heifers, $4.00@4.50; good to choice feeding steers, $5.00@5.50; fair to good feeders, $4.50@5.00; stockers, good to choice, $4.00@4.50; milkers and springers, $35@60.

Sheep and Lambs—Prime wethers, $3.75@4.25; good to choice mixed, $3.25@3.75; fair to good, $2.75@3.75; culls and common, $1.75@2.75; culls to fair, $4.75@5.25; yearlings, $4.25@4.75; choice lambs, $5.00.

Calves—Veal, choice to extra, $9.75 down; fair to good, $8.00@9.00; common to light, $7.00@8.00; heavy and pailfed, $4.00@6.00.

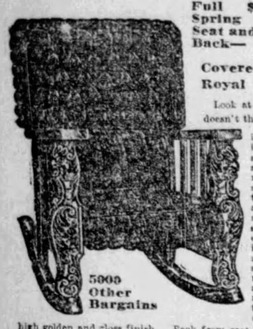
Pittsburg Live Stock.

Pittsburg, Pa., Feb. 28.—By Live Stock Journal)—Cattle—Steady. Hogs, receipts light, active 10@15c higher; heavy $7.10@7.15; mixed $7.20@7.30; mediums $7.45@7.50; yorkers $7.50@7.55; lights and pigs $7.55@7.60. Sheep steady, $4.75 down; top lambs $6.25. Calves slow, top $10.

East Buffalo Live Stock.

East Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 28.—(By Swope, Hughes, Waltz & Benstead)—

ROYAL LEATHER ROCKER



Full Spring Seat and Back— $3.85

Covered in Best Royal Leather.

Look at the picture; doesn't this Rocker look inviting with its high, broad, shapely back and deep roomy spring seat! It's made to last forever, and its wide arms and massive front carved posts, give it the exclusiveness and style that cannot be had in any other rocker. Frame thoroughly seasoned oak, high golden and gloss finish. Back from seat to top, 27 in. Best quality Black Royal Leather; workmanship first-class. Price but $3.85 makes it the biggest bargain ever offered. We can afford such values because we own our own timber lands, saw mills, factories and salesrooms. Money back if it is not worth double. Send for our large FREE cash catalogue of Furniture, Rugs, Curtains, etc. Learn at once how much cheaper and better you can buy for cash, direct from the manufacturers. We save you all extra profits. Write NOW; better still, enclose $3.85 for this comfortable rocker. Order by number 650. Address:

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Trained Salesmen earn from $1,200.00 to $10,000.00 a year, and expenses. Hundreds of good positions now open. No experience needed to get one of them. We will assist you to secure a position where you can get Practical Experience as a Salesman and earn $100 a month or more while you are learning. Write to-day for our free book "*A Knight of the Grip*," list of good openings, and testimonials from hundreds of men recently placed in good positions.

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Write today for 24 of our patent needle threading thimbles; sell them at 10c each, return us the $2.40 and receive a gold band fountain pen free. Write name and address plain on postal card to

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We SAVE you about one HALF on Groceries and general Merchandise and pay freight; send no money but write at once for Free Catalogue 46

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400 Dearborn St., Chicago.

12 POST CARDS FREE

We will send you 12 of the prettiest post cards you ever saw if you will cut this advertisement out and send it to us with 4c. to pay postage and mailing and say that you will show them to 6 of your friends. D 128 New Ideas Card Co., 233 S. 5th St., Phila., Pa.

6 GREAT NOVELS FREE

1. Lady Gwendoline's Dream, 2. On Her Wedding Morn, by Charlotte M. Braeme, 3. The Refugee, 4. The Fashion, Wedding, by Mrs. Emma D. E. N. Southworth, 5. Olive's Creed, 6. Ada Harcourt, by Mrs. Mary J. Holmes. These are six sterling good love stories by three great novelists. They are six separate books. A whole season's reading. You get all six by sending 15c for a year's subscription to Everyday Life, our big illustrated monthly and do extra to help pay postage, etc., or 30c. EVERYDAY LIFE, DEPT 52 D CHICAGO.

FREE SOLID GOLD ring for [illegible] selling only six 25 cts. boxes of our Catharitic Kennedy Sells like hot cakes. Western Remedy Co. Dept. Z 1360 Wells St. Chicago

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Send me two 2c stamps and I'll send you 10 beautiful Easter Post cards and tell you about my big SURPRISE. E. T. KERRDITH, 44 Success Building, Des Moines Iowa.

MARRY Book of descriptions and photos mailed sealed. FREE. THE EXCHANGE, box 829 U. O., Kansas City, Mo.

HELP WANTED.

GOVERNMENT WANTS HELP—Write for list of positions open. Franklin Institute, Dept. G-32, Rochester, N. Y.

BETTER EGGS, FEDERAL PLAN

Agricultural Department's Efforts to Improve Quality Succeeds.

Washington, Feb. 28.—So successful were the efforts of the Agricultural Department last summer in introducing methods to improve the quality of eggs in the middle west that the work will be continued this year.

One of the reforms favored by the department, which has been adopted to a considerable extent in Kansas and some other states, is the buying of eggs from farmers. The new system contemplates payment only for good eggs. Its effect is to cause slight financial loss to the farmers, but to benefit the consumer in the quality of eggs he uses. The loss to the farmer is only temporary, however.

There have been conditions of ignorance, carelessness or indifference among the farmers in handling eggs according to the department, while the methods of marketing in vogue have been dilatory and unsatisfactory.

The department is conducting a campaign of education. Field experts will go among the farmers and give them instructions in handling, keeping and marketing eggs and advice in the management of poultry. Cooperation of the egg buyers' association and the Kansas state authorities has been secured.

LAMP EXPLOSION KILLS FIVE

Hazelton, Feb. 27.—Supposed to have been caused by the explosion of a lamp, fire during the night burned two houses at Oneida, near here, occupied by Gabrial Gerotsky and Michael Slovak, Hungarians, and five members of the Gerotcky family lost their lives in the flames. The dead are:

Gabriel Gerotsky, 42 years old.
Annie, 12 years old.
Mary, 8 years old.
Michael, 4 years old.
Gabriel, aged 2 years.

CHINA MILD WITH RUSSIA

St. Petersburg, Feb. 27.—China, through her minister here, has given verbal assurance to the Russion government that no obstacle will be placed in its way for the immediate appointment of consuls in Mongolia.

INCREASE OF CANADIAN TRADE

Ottawa, Ont., Feb. 25.—The foreign trade of Canada increased $70,144,290 during the past 10 months, according to official reports made public yesterday. The total during that period was $634,431,075.

Ladies & Gents Watches FREE

We give all grades of Watches for selling our Sun Art Post Cards at 10c per pkg. Order 3 pkgs. to-day. When sold, send us the $2.00 and we will send you an elegant 5 YEAR GUARANTEED WATCH, also a FINE SIGNET RING and a CHAIN, postpaid, as per our premium list. IT COSTS YOU NOTHING. Write us to-day.

BELMONT MFG. CO., Dept. 100 CHICAGO

TO HUNT GEM THIEF

Federal Authorities to Take a Hand in Finding Gems Stolen From Mrs. Drummond.

New York, Feb. 27.—Uncle Sam, disguised as Sherlock Holmes, will light his pipe and try his hand at finding the answer to the mystery of the astounding jewel robbery on the Hamburg-American liner Sunday, which cost Mrs. Maldwin Drummond, $130,000 worth of gems.

Mrs. Drummond was formerly Mrs. Marshall Fields, Jr., of Chicago.

The jewels were taken by some master-craftsman of thievery from Mrs. Drummond's stateroom on the steamer Amerika just before port was reached at dawn Sunday. So noiselessly was the little job accomplished so perfectly oiled every detail, that Conan Doyle himself would have insisted on giving his man Holmes more clew than there apepars to be now.

New York police and the federal authorities who have been ordered into the search are fully as mystified as the Drummonds themselves.

The setting for the unraveling of the mystery is as dramatic as fiction could commond, even to the mystified little French maid who dreamed that the jewels were stolen and awoke to find them gone.

What the Jewels Were.

Mrs. Drummond estimates the money value of the purloined stones at $130,000, but considers them worth far in excess of that sum to her personally, because of the unique character of the missin garticles of jewelry, which include three strings of white pearls, 285 in number; ear rings of black pearls surrounde dby more than 80 diamonds, black pearl and white pearl rings and a shield-shaper brooch of black and puink pearls surrounded by diamonds with a pendant of a large spherical black pearl.

Mr. and Mrs. Drummond had intended to proceed today to Chicago, but instead, Mrs. Drummond said, the loss of the jewels had changed their plans and they expected to remain here for several days to aid in whatever way might be possible in the search for the gems and to be ready to identify them if found. The police have complete descriptions of the various pieces, and pawnshops will be carefully watched for the appearance of any part of the missing articles.

Besides this it is planned to extend the search to all parts of the country if trace of the gems is not immediately secured here. A search of the steamer failed to reveal a clue to the jewels or the identity of the person who took them. If the gems were carried off the ship the method is as much of a mystery as the robbery itself and must, detectives said today, have been accomplished by a most adroit smuggler.

Not on Steamer.

Expectations that the supplementary search of the liner would reveal some trace of the jewels were not realized today. Detectives subjected the members of the crew to renewed interrogation this forenoon, but no information of value was secured.

The loss was reported immediately the liner docked at Hoboken Sunday afternoon and the police of Hoboken and New York are working on the case. Mrs. Drummond hurried to the Hotel Plaza, declining to discuss her loss. The Hamburg-American line disclaims all responsibility on the ground that passengers leave their jewels in their staterooms at the owner's risk.

Mrs. Drummond explained that except at night she had worn the jewels almost constantly on her person, but had kept them under her waist and had not displayed them at any time, even while dining. Saturday night on retiring she placed them in a cabinet drawer of the stateroom, as she had done each night during the voyage. No one had access to the stateroom, she added, besides her husband, herself and her maid. The maid she holds above suspicion. Arising early Sunday morning to make her toilet before the liner docked, she was startled to find the drawer empty.

All Luggage Examined.

The captain of the Amerika was notified and a quiet investigation was begun before an aerogram called police authorities on shore. Stewards and stewardesses were questioned closely and their clothes and belongings searched, and when the detectives arrived there were quiet inquiries among the 138 first cabin passengers aboard. As not a clew was developed, however, the customs authorities were appealed to and, under guise of baggage inspection, everyone's luggage was sifted thoroughly, but so far as could be learned not even a suspicion was unearthed.

Mrs. Drummond was Miss Albertina Huck, daughter of Louis C. Houck, of Chicago. Her first husband was Marshall Field, Jr., son of the Chicago millionaire merchant. The younger Field died in 1905 of a gunshot wound. By her first husband she is the mother of two children, for whom their grandfather created at his death an immense trust fund composed of the bulk of his fortune. Mrs. Drummond herself receives the income from a fund of $1,000,000 set aside for that purpose in the will of Marshall Field, Sr., and is said to have besides a personal fortune of $500,000.

BILL OF FARE FOR 4-EGGS HEN

Steak and Onions, Clams, Baked Apples and Tea.

Winsted, Conn., Feb. 28.—"What do you feed the hen that lays four eggs a day?" N. J. Welton, of Oxford, was asked. He replied without a moment's hestitation:

"Boston brown bread with round steak and onions for breakfast; corn bread and long clams on toast for dinner; bread and butter, baked apple, cold roast beef for supper; crackers and weak tea with malted milk for midnight lunch.

"I found the hen on the nest very early one morning," said Welton. "I began feeding her differently and soon found her on the nest at dark, and to treat her nicely I placed a good light that shone on her nest and also on her perch.

"About 11 p. m. I went to see how she was getting along, when she hopped from her nest and left an egg. After walking around a little she took her perch for the rest of the night. At 10 o'clock next morning she laid another egg.

"Now, both of these were laid within 12 hours and both were double-yolk, equivalent to four eggs within the 12 hours."

Chief Figure in Astonishing Jewel Robbery on a Liner

Mrs. Maldwin Drummond, formerly Mrs. Marshall Field, Jr.

MILLION FOR MISSIONS

Women Raise Cash in 50-Year Jubilee in 30 Cities.

New York, Feb. 25.—One million dollars for the heathen and a jubilee stretching from coast to coast is the way the church women of America are celebrating the semi-centennial of women's work for the heathen of foreign lands.

Just sixty-seven years ago, in the parlors of Mrs. T. C. Doremus, a New York woman of wealth and social position, a missionary suggested that the church women should unite to help the women of foreign lands. The idea quickly spread, but was killed by the American Board of Foreign Missions because "the women were stepping outside of their legitimate province."

So it was not until 17 years later, in Mrs. Doremus' house again, that the Woman's Union Missionary Society was organized to include all denominations. It has 57,433 foreign missionary societies in the United States and Canada, and last year raised $3,328,840 for the cause.

Meeting in 30 Cities

The plan for the jubilee is to hold meetings in thirty of the largest cities in the country, beginning on the Pacific coast, and culminating in the National Jubilee in this city, which takes place next month. There will be lectures, luncheons, drawing room meetings, denominational rallies and a closing mass-meeting.

It is expected that 3,500 women will attend the luncheon in New York, which is probably the record for a luncheon party. There will be a pageant of missions in the Metropolitan Opera House, which will be a picturesque representation of missions, with orchestra and singing.

Women Want $1,000,000

The million dollars which is to be raised is to be devoted to the women and children in heathen lands. About $500,000 has been raised, one woman in Baltimore becoming so enthused that she gave a check for $10,000. During the last 50 years the women of the Methodist church have sent over $10,000,000 into the mission field and thousands of women have been sent as nurses, instructors and teachers to the women whom no man could ever reach.

Among the women who will attend the New York meeting is Mrs. William Butler, the "mother of missions." Mrs. Butler is the pioneer missionary to India. She sailed with her husband in 1856 from Boston to Calcutta and went to India again when she was 85 to celebrate the mission jubilee there. Mrs. Butler is now 90 years old, but recently made an address of 45 minutes in Boston, and is expected to speak here.

Mrs. Helen Barrett Montgomery is the moving force of the jubilee meetings and has travelled from place to place with a force of speakers and missionaries. Much of the success of the jubilee is due to her. Mrs. Montgomery is a graduate of Wellesley College, and a member of the Board of Education in Rochester, where she lives. Mrs. Montgomery is also an ex-president of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, and an authority on missionary matters.

"I don't want women to be kitchen-minded or parlor-minded," Mrs. Montgomery says, "but world-minded."

Mrs. Champ Clark, wife of the Democratic leader, will be present. She was a delegate to the World Missionary Congress at Edinburgh.

Miss Jennie V. Hughes, a missionary from Kin Kiang, will be one of the speakers. Miss Hughes was in Nanchang at the time of the riots in February, 1906.

Miss Hughes says: "The recent imperial edict in China, refusing governmental employment to men who have married uneducated women, is the first step toward what is now a nation-wide desire to place them on the same intellectual plane with men."

Other speakers will be Dr. Mary Neff, organizer of the Mary Wanamaker School in Allahabad; Miss Mary Riggs Noble and Miss Kate G. Lamson.

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They are stamped in best Bessemer Steel and come in sheets 5 to 12 feet long and 24 inches wide, either painted or galvanized. Will not rust or corrode. The nails are covered by our patent interlocking feature which prevents leaking, etc.

Reo Steel Shingles are easily put on any roof. Hammer and nails only tools needed.

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Perfect protection against fire, and are absolutely guaranteed by us in a $10,000 bond as proof against lightning.

Will outwear wood or composition roofs and cannot be distinguished from best cut wood or slate shingles.

Get Manufacturer's Bargain Prices

We are largest manufacturers of all kinds of iron and steel roofing and can quote you lowest prices.

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It contains valuable information you should have before you put on that roof. Send dimensions of your building and we will quote cost of a Reo Steel Shingle roof delivered to your railroad station.

We want one representative in every community to demonstrate and take orders for Edwards Interlocking Reo Steel Shingles. Write us today—now! (40)

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NEVER CUT HAIR AFTER WAR

Confederate Veteran Kept His Locks in Ringlets.

Baltimore, Feb. 28.—John Adams, a Confederate veteran, 80 years old, who died recently at the Confederate Home at Pikesville, served through the civil war. When Lee surrendered at Appomattox, Adams made a vow that he would never again have his hair cut, and he never did.

His hair extended far down his back. As he grew old much of it fell out, and to preserve what remained he rolled it into ringlets. It was put up in curl papers every night before he retired.

'FRISCO SNOW IS DANGEROUS

Fall Used by Boys to Injure Car Riders.

San Francisco, Feb. 28.—The first considerable flurry of snow here in 15 years gave the youngsters of the city a chance yesterday afternoon to play for a few minutes at snow-balling. Street cars were targets for the heavy bombarding and several passengers were cut by flying glass.

Fresno also reports a light snow, the second in 30 years.

BIG IRREGATION PLANS

Reclamation Projects of New Mexico Cover a Vast Area.

Albuquerque, N. M., Feb. 24.—New Mexico irrigation projects completed in the past two years, 40; projects partially finished, 30; projects commenced, 26; water permits asked, 285; area of land sought to be irrigated, 2,000,000 acres.

The foregoing figures on the progress of irrigation in New Mexico during the past two years are taken from the second biennial report of the territorial engineer, Vernon L. Sullivan.

Notwithstanding the magnitude of these figures, it is stated by the secretary of the immigration bureau, based on actual correspondence of the office with irrigation promoters, that the engineer's report gives no idea of the amount of reclamation work which will start in the near future if New Mexico becomes a state.

Statehood Is Favored.

The report of the engineer, which is a long one and liberally illustrated, shows an astounding increase in the number of irrigation projects in New Mexico during the past two years; shows an equally surprising number of such enterprises completed and in operation, and an increase in the number of applications for water rights which is amazing. To those who do not realize the vast strides made in putting water on the arid lands during the past few years this report will prove an eye-opener.

"The work outlined and the acreage covered in the engineer's report is rivaled in extent by that now in contemplation," said Secretary Hening yesterday. "The beginning of work on many new enterprises is held up largely on account of the unsettled statehood situation. I believe that the admission of New Mexico as a state will have the immediate effect of starting construction on most of them. I refer to bona fide projects, backed by responsible men who are ready to do business."

See Cash for Project.

"The immigration bureau office is receiving a great many letters from promoters of irrigation projects, who say flatly that a state government will be the very strongest inducement for them to proceed with construction. There are several other reasons for delay; embarrassment of a number of the big bond houses which handle irrigation bonds, a merely temporary condition; caution in investments, due to general financial conditions, and the fact that water-right matters have not been entirely adjusted, a reason which is being rapidly removed. All these men say, however, that the territorial form of government is the chief cause for delay in starting their projects. It would be hard to estimate what statehood means to New Mexico in encouraging irrigation alone, and our admission this winter will result in tremendous increase next year in the amount of money expended on land reclamation in New Mexico."

PROFIT BY RECIPROCITY

Illustrated by the Immense Growth of Manufacturing at Niagara Falls.

New York, Feb. 28.—If it be necessary to give point to any argument in favor of reciprocity with Canada, at least to arguments based upon the advantages to American manufacturers, a brief story of what is now under way at Niagara Falls may be of value.

We have heard much recently of the growth of manufacturing at Niagara Falls, and of the indications that within a few years there will have been established upon the American side one of the greatest manufacturing centers in the United States. The growth of manufacturing there is proved by the fact that the world famous Niagara Electrical Power Co. has now, after 11 years of operation, begun to pay dividends. This, of course, shows the large marketing of the power produced through the transformation of some of the energy of the Niagara river into electric energy at the falls.

There seems, however, to be little understanding in this country of the great growth of manufacturing upon the Canadian side of the Niagara river. The belief is prevalent in Canada that manufacturing upon the Canadian side will be established ultimately upon a larger scale than upon the United States side of the river. The charges for electric energy are much less upon the Canadian than upon our own side, and much of the capital which has made possible this large development of manufacturing in Canada by the banks of the Niagara is furnished by Americans.

American manufacturers have gone to Canada to take advantage of the opportunity offered by the Canadian Power Co. to manufacture upon a large and economic scale, chiefly so that they may thereby be enabled to enter into successful competition with Great Britain and with Canada herself for markets for American manufactured products, chiefly agricultural or electric. By manufacturing in Canada the Canadian customs duties are escaped. One of the largest of the corporations of the United States, whose product is machinery and tools, has established a great manufactory in Canada with results that have been even greater than the expectations when the plant was established.

One Advantage of Reciprocity.

But if the reciprocity pact becomes the law, it is likely to make it unnecessary for further investiment of our own capital in manufacturing interests in Canada to be made, for the only advantage to be gained then would be the proximity to Canadian markets.

Canada is now a good market for American agricultural machinery. Many of the agricultural implements used in Canada are made by Canadians themselves, but if the impression of President Taft and of those experts who, as representatives of both governments, worked out the reciprocity pact be correct, then reciprocity will inevitably lead to a great increase in exports from the United States into Canada of machinery, tools, and other apparatus used by the farmers.

One of the important economic developments of this year has been the tendency to decrease the cost to consumers of food products, and particularly the falling off in the market price of cotton.

If this tendency is maintained the American farmers need fear little from Canada in the way of competition in our own markets for agricultural or dairy products. Apparently, our farmers have learned a lesson, or, it might be better to say, that one of the unchanging laws of supply and demand is now in full operation so far as food is concerned.

Last summer the choicest eggs were commanding from 60 to 75 cents a dozen. These were figures which tempted the farmers. The hen industry was stimulated and today absolutely fresh laid eggs are offered at 38 cents a dozen, and other eggs, almost as good, at 30 cents a dozen.

Some of those who have been much interested in the last year in the problem of the high cost of living, like William C. Brown, president of the New York Central, have become convinced that the farmers of the United States have permitted demand and supply to drift too far apart. It was chiefly due to the high cost of living that the administration at Washington gladly welcomed propositions from Canada involving the making of a reciprocity pact.

Now the evidence is convincing that this year the American farmers will do their best to bring supply and demand into normal equilibrium. If they are able to do this, there need be no great fear that the import of agricultural products from Canada will seriously affect the market for American products of this kind.

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I want to tell you all about my *Celebrated Steel Shoes*—why one pair will outwear six pairs of leather shoes—how a pair will give you more foot-comfort than you ever had in your life. How they will keep your feet powder-dry all the time. How light and comfortable they are the year around. I have told half a million others these facts. They have bought steel shoes of me and saved millions of dollars among them. More than that—they can be on their feet all day—at any work, without foot fatigue. And they have gained health protection.

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Steel Shoes

prevent rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, lame back and other troubles caused by wet feet. I want to show you the way to avoid these dangers and all such troubles as tender feet, corns, bunions, chilblains, and at the same time show you a saving of $20 a year in actual money on account of the extra wear you get from my shoes.

Will you write me a postal today and get full particulars? Let me send you this free book of mine by return mail.

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Ruthstein
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151 Seventh St.
Racine, Wis.

REDSKINS KILL IN FIGHT

Eight Indians and Police Officers Are Slain in Battle in Nevada.

Reno, Nev., Feb. 28.—In a battle, fought in the Sierra Nevada foothills 60 miles west of Tulasco, yesterday, eight Indians and one policeman were killed and four Indians were taken prisoners.

The dead include four bucks, two squaws, two children and Edward Hogle, a member of the Nevada state police force. Of the prisoners, all that survive of a band of twelve marauders and murderers, one is a young squaw and three children.

The battle took place at Gold Circle, Humboldt county, 25 miles from Golconda in a northerly direction, and 250 miles northeast of here. Capt. J. P. Donnelly, of the state police and his force had been trailing the Indians for a week, believing they were the murderers of four stockmen, whose bodies were found a month ago in a desolate canon on the eastern slopes of the Sierra Nevada mountains. The victims' horses had been taken and ponies which had been ridden by the murderers were found shot nearby, the outlaws apparently concluding their own stock too weak to keep up with them in their flight.

Traces of the white men's stolen horses were found later and residents of the district became assured the raid was made by Indians. A large force began the search for the fleeing natives and a battle was predicted.

As the mounted police approached the Indians started their regular war dance and then opened the fight. Some of them were wounded in a running skirmish which extended over a mile. The remaining Indians hid in the brush and continued to fight. For three hours the battle raged. It ended only when Hogle of the state police force and eight of the Indians had been killed. Then the remaining four Indians surrendered. Not one of their band escaped.

BEES IN A FURNACE BOX

Store of Honey Paid for Trouble Caused.

South Norwalk, Conn., Feb. 28.—Every time William Peters built a fire in his newly acquired home in the Easton district bees would issue from every nook and cranny of the place and drive the family out. It was found that the bees came up the hot air pipes from the heater and this led to the discovery that a swarm of bees was housed in the air box above the fire pit of the furnace. It was necessary to tear the furnace apart to get the nest out, but the bee expert found nearly a hundred pounds of the best clover honey in the air box. This netted Peters $25, enough to pay for the repair of his furnace. The house had been unoccupied for five years before Peters purchased it, and the bees had lived in the furnace all that time.

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HALF THE COST OF SHINGLES AND MORE DURABLE

For economy sake never have another shingle roof. Prepared roofing is no longer an experiment. Thousands upon thousands of property owners have proven beyond a shadow of a doubt that a good, first-class prepared roofing not only costs less than shingles, but will wear longer.

Water Proof
Acid Proof
Air Tight

Buy your roofing under Montgomery Ward's "no middlemen" plan and the saving is at the very least one-half—often two-thirds. Atlas Long Fibre Felt Roofing is today in use on a host of homes, barns, farm buildings, business blocks and warehouses. It has withstood equally well the test of city smoke and gases and the open country's driving storms. It is not affected by the hottest or the coldest weather extremes. It will neither run at the equator nor crack at the arctics. It is absolutely waterproof. It is proof against acids and heavy gases.

Atlas Prepared Roofing is made from selected long fibre wool felt, thoroughly saturated with non-volatile compounds, and coated on both sides with a patent composition which makes it closely resemble "rubber." So close, indeed, is this resemblance that it is commonly called "rubber" roofing. Contains absolutely no tar or other volatile matter, therefore it cannot dry out or crack. Contains nothing in its composition that will evaporate, therefore it will never become brittle or hard. It is suitable to use on flat or steep roofs.

LAY IT OVER YOUR OLD ROOF

Atlas Roofing can be laid directly over the old shingles. This means a saving in both time and labor. If you were to re-shingle the roof, it would be necessary for you to tear off all the old wood. Furthermore, to shingle a roof requires a considerable amount of skill and a great deal of time. It is a slow, tedious job if the covering is to be waterproof. Any man can lay "Atlas" roofing. No skill is required. Full and complete instructions accompany each roll. These can be mastered in two minutes' time. "Atlas" can be laid in a third the time required to shingle a roof.

No Special Tools

No special tools are required. An ordinary hammer, a pair of shears or knife and a pair of hands. When the Atlas Roofing is laid, the work is done. It is not necessary to give it any extra coating except at the laps. Each roll contains a sufficient supply of large head, galvanized roofing nails to lay it. Also there is a supply of liquid cement for cementing the laps.

One Roll Covers 100 Square Feet

Each roll of Atlas Roofing contains 108 square feet. This makes a liberal allowance for all laps. The net surface covered when laid will be 100 square feet. The roofing is 32 inches wide and is made in three weights. The quality of all three is identically the same, the only difference being in thickness and weight.

Our Prices on ATLAS Freight Paid to Your Station

To all points south to Virginia, Tennessee and Arkansas and west as far as Kansas, Nebraska and the Dakotas—$1.27 per roll for the Standard Atlas, $1.58 per roll for Heavy Atlas, $1.94 for Extra Heavy Atlas; to points in Oklahoma, Texas and Louisiana—$1.45 per roll for Standard Atlas, $1.85 for Heavy Atlas, $2.20 for Extra Heavy Atlas; to all other points in the United States—$1.61 for Standard Atlas, $2.02 for Heavy Atlas, $2.43 for Extra Heavy Atlas.

These are absolutely the greatest roofing values ever offered. You cannot get a better prepared roofing, no matter what price you pay. If you want samples, we will gladly send them free. Send your order or request for samples to our nearest address.

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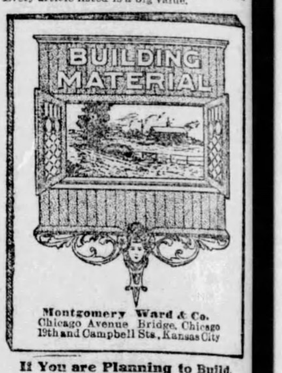

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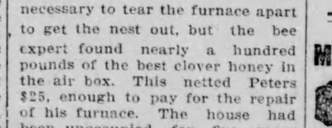

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